

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS
DEPARTMENT



FOR THE YEAR 1900 - 1901.

With the Compliments of the

Children's Institutions Trustees
Of the City of Boston.

LTH

ANNUAL REPORT

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CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR 1900-1901



BOSTON
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CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT,
TRUSTEES FOR CHILDREN,
30 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, February 1, 1901.

HON. THOMAS N. HART,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR, — In accordance with chapter 3, section 22 of the Revised Ordinances, the Trustees for Children present their annual report for the financial year ending January 31, 1901, this being the fourth year of the Children's Institutions Department, and the forty-third of the Institutions Department.

The term of office of Mr. John A. Bruen expired on May first, and Mr. Lee M. Friedman was appointed for the term ending in 1905. The members of the board and the times of expiration of their appointments are as follows :

HORATIO A. LAMB, <i>Chairman</i>	.	May 1, 1902.
CHARLES P. PUTNAM, <i>Secretary</i>	.	" 1901.
JOHN O'HARE	.	" 1903.
MISS HELEN CHEEVER	.	" 1904.
MRS. G. F. H. MURRAY	.	" 1901.
MISS ELLEN H. BAILEY	.	" 1904.
LEE M. FRIEDMAN	.	" 1905.

During the past year thirty-eight meetings of the Trustees have been held. The standing committees are :

Committee on Finance. — The Chairman, Mr. O'Hare, Mr. Friedman and the Secretary.

Committee on Schools. — The Secretary, Mrs. Murray, Miss Cheever and Mr. Friedman.

Committee on Placing-Out Department. — The Chairman, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Murray and Miss Cheever.

Committee on Releases. — Mr. O'Hare, Miss Bailey and the Secretary.

Committee on Legislation. — Mr. Friedman and the Secretary.

The members of the Board all serve in turn on the visiting committee for the Parental School and the House of Reformation, two members being appointed for two months in succession.

The children under the care of the Board are classed as follows :

(a.) Juvenile offenders at the House of Reformation (Rainsford's Island), and probationers therefrom.

(b.) Truants at the Parental School (West Roxbury).

(c.) Dependent and neglected children boarded or placed free in families (usually in the country), beside a number in the care of schools for defectives, or other hospitals or institutions, not under the management of the Trustees, where they have been placed for training or hospital care.¹

The whole number of children now in the care of the Department is 1396² or 63 less than at the beginning of the year, divided as follows :

In the House of Reformation	.	.	.	.	.	88
On probation from the House of Reformation	.	.	.	.	.	244
In the Parental School	.	.	.	.	.	196
Dependent Children	.	.	.	.	.	637
Neglected Children	.	.	.	.	.	231
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>1,396</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The total cost of the Children's Institutions Department for the year is \$182,241.84, which, divided among the whole average number of children, makes an average per capita expense of \$124.99 or \$2.39 per week.

An analysis of the cost of the House of Reformation and of the Parental School is given in Table 2F, of the Appendix, where may be found also (pages 39 to 47) the other

¹ Mainly at the School for the Feeble-Minded and the Hospital cottages at Baldwinville.

² Thirty children formerly in the care of the City, but placed in the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded have been transferred to the care of the State, as the State pays the cost of their maintenance.

tables upon expenses, the lists of officers and their salaries, and an inventory, and appraisal of real and personal estate.

The total cost of caring for juvenile offenders was \$44,844.80, of which \$43,544.80 was used for the House of Reformation, including the estimated share of office expenses (\$450), making the average per capita expense for each boy actually in the Institution \$431.14 for the year, or \$8.27 per week; while the remainder, \$1,300, was the estimated amount expended for the boys placed out on probation — mostly in their own homes. Taking together all the juvenile offenders, both in the House of Reformation and on probation, the average per capita cost for the year was \$149.66, or \$2.87 per week.

The total cost of the Parental School, including an estimated share of the office expenses, was \$46,398.61, making the average per capita cost for the year \$226.33, or \$4.34 per week.

The cost of the Placing-Out Division, with its share of office expenses, amounts to \$87,653.36.

Of this, \$15,632.04 has been paid for board of children in the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, the Baldwinsville Hospital Cottages for Children, and other institutions. The remainder, \$72,071.32, has been paid for an average of 436 children boarded in families at an estimated share of cost of \$67,011.65 for the whole number, and for 362 children in free homes at an estimated share of cost of \$5,059.67, making an average per capita cost for the year of \$153.70 for the boarded children, and \$13.98 for those in free homes. Taking together all children boarded or placed free in families we find the average per capita cost for the year, to be \$90.25, or \$1.74 per week.

The following amounts have been received from loan appropriations :

May, 1900, House of Reformation, rebuilding and refurnishing, on account of fire	\$10,000 00
House of Reformation, balance from 1899, rebuilding and refurnishing, account of fire	1,141 34
House of Reformation, balance from 1899, electric lighting plant	801 36

THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

It is now fifteen months since Superintendent Seavey took charge of this Institution; and should any one visit it to-day he would find the same old buildings to be sure, but so carefully repaired and painted, and kept in so orderly and clean a condition, that he would come away with the most favorable impression of them which is possible under the circumstances. He would have this opinion of the condition of the grounds as well, and looking further, to observe the most essential thing of all, he would find the boys well cared for and carefully disciplined. The boys are in good health and improved in behavior. There have been no escapes during the year.

The first report of Mr. Seavey, published below, shows the progress made under his careful administration as well as the urgent needs still to be met. It tells of the new brick stable built, and the repairs completed during the year. In much of this work the boys have assisted, thus adding other occupation to the usual shoemaking, printing and work in sloyd. As the work in sloyd is not reported elsewhere, it may be said that 103 boys have received instruction during the year, each boy having had two lessons a week except last spring, when the room used for the purpose was pronounced unsafe, and another had to be hastily fitted up in a wooden booth.

Thanks to the changes made year by year, the boys are now sleeping in airy rooms, containing proper toilet arrangements and good drinking water. They have the use of shower baths, and in summer they take ocean baths daily. Their meat and other food are kept in a new ice closet, built for the purpose. They undergo physical examinations, and receive medical care from a resident physician, who also directs gymnastic exercises. Their eyes and teeth are examined and cared for by visiting physicians. They have well-lighted school-rooms, holding twenty-five pupils each, in which bookcases, cabinets for collections, pictures and casts have been placed; also an excellent equipment of school books and maps. The Principal of the School is indefatigable in planning for their development. The cottage boys enjoy family life and are kept apart from the older boys.

The Trustees desire to thank the Public Library Trustees for the monthly supply of books; and to express to Rev.

P. H. Brennan, S.J., and Rev. William B. Toulmin, their appreciation of the religious services held regularly throughout the year.

Subjoined may be found the reports of the Superintendent, of the Principal of the School, of the Resident Physician and of the Visiting Physicians who examine and care for the eyes and teeth of the boys. There may also be found in the appendix, beginning page 47, statistical tables concerning this institution. A few comments on the figures there given may be of interest.

COMMITMENTS.

The number of boys in the school has gradually decreased from 135 at the beginning of the year to 88 at the present time. During the year 107 boys (or 6 fewer than last year) have entered the institution, and 154 boys have been released or discharged (this number being 33 more than last year).

Twenty-three of the 107 boys were returned probationers, 12 of them having been released and returned within the year. The increase in returns year by year may be partly because boys are carefully visited, and their misdemeanors come to light. In the case of the 12, however, it would seem that they may have earned release too soon before good habits had been established.

The number of new commitments for minority is 65, or 10 less than last year. Commitments on short sentences have also decreased from 38 in 1898, and 24 in 1899, to 19 during the present year. The Trustees do not regret this decrease in the number of short sentences given, as the good accomplished for a boy in from 8 to 30 days must be slight.

OFFENCES.

The percentage of boys committed for offences against property has notably decreased, the figures being 61% in 1899 and 48.5% in 1900. The same is true of the percentage committed for disorderly conduct, which has fallen from 6% in 1899 to 2.8% in 1900. Offences against the person, on the other hand, have increased from 7 to 11.2%; the percentage of stubborn children committed from 13 to 15.8%, and the percentage of those returned from probation has increased (as noted above) from 12.4% in 1899 to 21.5% during the present year.

COURTS COMMITTING BOYS.

The Roxbury Court sent 18, the Central Court 13, fewer boys than last year. Dorchester showed an increase of 5, and Charlestown of 11 commitments.

NATIONALITY AND AGE OF BOYS COMMITTED.

Eleven per cent. more of the boys committed were of native birth this year than last, 80.37% being this year of native birth. About the usual percentage of the fathers of boys committed (64.49%) were known to be of foreign birth, and of 10.28% the nativity was unknown.

The ages of these boys ranged between 9 and 18 years, 71% being between 12 and 16 years of age. The average age of commitment was 13.89 years. The boys returned from probation were older, about three-fourths being over 15, and one-half being over 16 years of age. Twenty-five boys committed (not returned from probation) were 15 years of age and over.

The average age of boys when released on probation was 15.37 years. A little more than half the whole number so released were over 16, while one-tenth were under 14 years of age.

DISCHARGES AND RELEASES.

One hundred and fifty-four boys were released or discharged as follows: Twenty-three boys were discharged at the expiration of short sentences in lieu of payment of fines, 4 were discharged to the Massachusetts Reformatory and 2 to the Lyman School for participating in the fire of February. Of the names of 12 boys formerly on the books as runaways, 5 have been transferred to the list of discharged boys, and 7 to the list of boys released on probation.

The total number released on probation is 120, of whom 71, or 59.16%, were returned to their homes to attend school or go to work, and 40, or 33%, were indentured or boarded, usually in the country. Nine boys, or 7.3%, are counted as released to support themselves independently. A smaller percentage of boys were therefore returned to their homes than last year.

Of the total number released on probation, 1.66% have been discharged, their families having removed out of the State; and of 1.66% the families have moved and not been located, 62.5% are doing well as compared with 73.3% last year; 34.16% have failed to do well, whose present conditions are as follows: Ten per cent. were returned from probation, and 3.3% were committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 4.16% have absconded, and the remainder, 16.6%, are still as they were placed. A comparison of boys placed at home and those placed on indenture or at board shows that of the former 26.76% failed to do well, while of

the latter 37.5% failed to do well. Last year the boys released on indenture did better than those placed in their own homes. This year the opposite is true.

Besides these 120 boys released on probation during the year, 124 boys released during past years and still under 21 years of age, remain in the custody of the Trustees, who thus have a total of 244 boys on probation at the present time.

One thousand three hundred and fourteen visits have been made during the year upon all boys on probation, an average of 6.2 visits to each boy.

One hundred and fifty-four of these boys are at home; 46 are indentured or at board; 26 are working independently; 1 is in an hospital for the insane; 1 in the Working Boys' Home; 2 are in the House of Correction; 1 at Deer Island; 13 have been lost sight of this year and previous years.

Of all boys on probation 73.36% are doing well.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TRUSTEES.

The two recommendations which the Trustees have to urge this year (emphasized also in the Superintendent's report) have been strongly desired by them for three years past, and every year shows more strongly the need of their adoption. Both are before the Legislature this year, having first received the approval of your Honor.

The first, embodied in Bill 977 empowers the Prison Commissioners to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory, at the request of the Trustees, any boys confined in the House of Reformation whom they find to be unsuited to said school.

This bill simply extends the power of transfer now exercised by the Prison Commissioners over the Lyman School, to the House of Reformation, an institution which is intended to deal with boys of similar class and age, in a similar manner. This law will strengthen not only the work within the school, but also that among the older boys on probation. It is not anticipated that many transfers need be made, it is the power to transfer that is needed.

The second recommendation, and the second bill before the Legislature (Bill No. 414) provides for a new school upon the main land, to take the place of the present House of Reformation upon Rainsford's Island. To call this school the Suffolk School for Boys, rather than the House of Reformation, may improve the chances in after life of boys committed there. Said school should be built upon the plan of having the boys divided into several groups, and should be

surrounded by sufficient land for farming purposes. Hitherto, the Boston boys committed by the courts have had few of the advantages and little of the training given to the boys in the Lyman School (the State Reform School of Massachusetts), or in the institutions of many other States. They were sent, until six years ago, to the same island where adult criminals were confined; and for the past six years, although they have been upon a separate island, lack of suitable buildings and lack of space have seriously restricted their opportunities for development.

The Trustees earnestly recommend the passage of this bill, and its acceptance by the City Government. By endorsing this legislation, the City will place its Reform School for the first time upon a foundation which should ensure excellence.

If this change is not made and the institution must stay where it is the alternative, and a poor alternative, is the provision of a salt-water fire-service, of coal-sheds, and of a brick manual training and school building, to contain also a gymnasium and office quarters, upon the present site. This would require the expenditure of a goodly sum of money, for a result which would be but a makeshift after all. The Committees of the City Council upon Prisons for some years past, as well as three special commissions appointed by mayors on different years, have all repeatedly advised the removal of this institution to the main land, and have counseled against further expenditure of money upon the island.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION, RAINSFORD ISLAND,
BOSTON HARBOR, February 1, 1901.

To the Trustees for Children :

I herewith submit the annual report of the House of Reformation for the year ending January 31, 1901.

On February 1, 1900, there were 135 boys in the institution, including 12 runaways. The boys who had been temporarily removed to Deer Island on August 22, 1899, while repairs made necessary by the fire of a few days previous were being made here, were returned March 1, 1900, on the completion of the work. During the past year there have

been 107 boys committed and 154 released. This leaves here at the present time 88 boys.

These boys range from ten to nineteen years of age, comprise many different kinds of character, and represent various stages of criminal development. As proper classification cannot be had in an institution conducted on the congregate plan, as this of necessity must be, and as the presence of many of the older boys is wholly detrimental to the institution and entirely out of keeping with its chief end and purpose, which is to so educate the boy as to eliminate any criminal tendency, and fit him to become a useful member of society, it would seem as though something ought to be done to request the Commissioners of Prisons to empower us with authority to transfer any boy whom we may deem advisable to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. I would most respectfully recommend that the necessity for the passage of Bill No. 977, now before the Legislature, be most urgently presented to the committee having the matter in charge.

Further, as there is not enough room at Rainsford Island to properly conduct an institution even on the congregate plan, much less the cottage system, I would respectfully recommend that provision be made for the removal of this institution as soon as possible to the main land, where sufficient room may be obtained to erect a thoroughly equipped and modern institution on the cottage system. Too great stress cannot be laid on the importance of and necessity for such action. The buildings here were erected more than half a century ago, and were never designed, and are totally unfit, for their present use. Some of them are quite dilapidated, and it would seem an unwise expenditure of the City's funds to attempt to alter or repair them, and, even then, they would be unsuited to our present needs. All are veritable fire-traps, and as we have scarcely any protection against fire, in the event of one occurring, a conflagration would be likely to ensue which could not but greatly endanger life and property. The grounds adjacent are not nearly large enough for a playground for half of the boys, and the farming, which from lack of sufficient space is confined to gardening, is very much curtailed. I believe also that much better results might be obtained if we could enlarge our facilities for instruction in industrial pursuits.

Should we remain here, however, some improvements are absolutely necessary. The dilapidated wooden structure adjacent to the main institution building should be demolished, and a modern brick building to contain school-

rooms, rooms for manual training, a play-room, a gymnasium, and officer's quarters, be erected on its site. Coal-sheds are also greatly needed, as the method we are now compelled to use of storing coal in the open air is wasteful, and an unnecessary expense to the City. Also a sea-water fire-service, ample enough to afford protection to the main buildings on the island, is absolutely imperative, and should be installed at once.

The necessity for such service need not be emphasized, when I say that the only water service we now have is that which comes through a six-inch main a distance of five miles to Long Island, where it is tapped by mains leading to other islands hereabouts, the one which comes here being a four-inch pipe, and this service is only intended as a supply for domestic purposes. There is not sufficient force to throw a single stream to the top of any of the comparatively low buildings on the island, and when this is attempted no water can be obtained in any other part of the island, even to feed the boilers. These seem to be the greatest needs at the present time.

On March 20 last, incendiary fires destroyed the barn and its contents including two horses, the wagons and farming tools, the outbuildings attached thereto, gutted the printing-room, and charred and blackened the boys' dining-rooms, while more or less damage was incurred from smoke and water in the chapel and southern section of the main building. The electric lighting plant, then in process of construction, was also damaged by water; work on it was continued, however, and in April the lights were turned on for the first time. In December the Point Cottage and the stable were also lighted by electricity. This has been an improvement in every way, and has enabled us to do away with kerosene, which was one of the principal sources of our greatest danger — fire.

That portion of the old building, which formerly contained the sloyd-room, having been condemned, one of the old booths on the island was fitted to be used for sloyd work. One of them has also been fitted for use as a clothing-room and is now in use as such. The barn destroyed in the March fire has been replaced by a modern brick stable, erected on the same site. The horses have been replaced, as have also the farming implements. The printing-room has been built over, and is in better condition than before. An old dilapidated building, once the residence of the port physician, has been torn down, and all the available material from it used in general repairs. Several of the buildings, including the Superintendent's house, have been newly painted.

The farm work has 'necessarily, from lack of room, been carried on in a rather meagre manner. Much more could be accomplished if more land were to be had. However, the tables have been supplied with the usual quantity of green stuff in its season, thus offering a welcome change in the dietary.

The shoemaking department has been carried on steadily through the year, but with a smaller number of boys than usual. I am glad to note that several of those who have received instruction in this Department have been enabled to secure employment when released, and are now doing well.

The printing department has also been carried on with fewer boys than usual, but the quality of the work has been kept at the same high standard. This Department was seriously handicapped by the March fire, but the plant has been put into good condition again.

In the sewing-room there have been employed six boys on an average. These, under the direction of the seamstress, have repaired 4,600 garments and 3,000 pairs of stockings.

They have also made 400 new garments, consisting of overalls, jumpers, sheets, slips, etc.

The school classes are four in number, and are in charge of Principal Walter J. Phelan and assistants, the Misses Eddy, Meade and Titus. Two sessions of school are held daily, morning and afternoon. During ten weeks of the summer, morning sessions were held in which instructions pertinent to that season were given. The school-rooms have been recently decorated with busts, bas-reliefs and pictures, which add greatly to the cheerfulness of the rooms.

Supplementary to the school work there has been inaugurated a series of lectures or, more properly perhaps, talks on such subjects as history, travel and the biographies of great and prominent men of our own and other countries and times. These are often illustrated by means of a stereopticon which we have recently acquired, adding greatly to the interest manifested in these talks. Mr. Phelan has this feature in charge, and, although it is something of an experiment as yet, good results are expected.

We now have a resident physician, who is also an instructor in athletics, in the person of Charles A. Rabethge, M.D., appointed last April. A class in physical culture is conducted immediately following the close of the afternoon session of school, out of doors when the weather is seasonable. The health of the boys has been usually good, the doctor's report, which is appended, giving information as to particulars. Drs. E. P. Wentworth and E. A. Leonard have

had charge of the dentistry, and Dr. W. B. Lancaster has cared for the eyes.

Religious services have been conducted every Sunday morning in the chapel by Rev. William B. Toulmin for the Protestants, and by Rev. Father M. J. Byrnes for the Catholic boys. Rev. Father P. H. Brennan has visited us regularly to hear confessions and give advice to the boys.

The holidays have been appropriately observed. Patriotic exercises were held in the several schools on the day preceding, while athletic sports have been the order of the holidays proper; June 17 and July 4 base-ball games were played, and competitive athletic, field, track, and aquatic games for prizes were held, in which many of the boys of all ages showed a surprising proficiency.

For entertainments, I wish to express my gratitude to the following: Members of St. Francis de Sales Church, Mr. Ernest Foukes, Miss Lucy M. Burrows, Mrs. Charles G. Briggs, Mrs. Stewart M. Cameron, Miss Iva L. West, Miss Marion Howard Brazier, Miss Frances Tobey, Mr. Lawrence Turley, and Master Gerald Lambert.

In concluding, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to the members of the Board of Trustees, individually, and as a Board for their kind feelings and assistance, and to state that it will be my constant aim in the future, as it has been in the past, to merit the full measure of their approval.

I take pleasure in commending to your notice the employees for their constant co-operation and painstaking effort in this work, for which I wish to thank them.

Respectfully submitted,

SUMNER D. SEAVEY,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL.

To the Superintendent:

I hereby respectfully submit a report of the school work, covering my year's incumbency as principal.

Starting with the knowledge that most of the boys here have been pupils of the Boston public schools, and that, were it not for vicious associations and lack of proper home training, those of suitable age would still be attending these schools, it seemed that the proper work of the educational director should be,—

(1.) To provide as far as possible for these boys the educational advantages which they would have received in the Boston public schools.

(2.) To supply, outside of school and working hours, through the medium of good reading, music, lectures, entertainments, properly directed play, etc., the refining influences of a good home.

The first care has been to provide the suitable accommodations and equipment for this educational work. During the year much has been done to improve the school surroundings. The school-rooms have been painted, the ventilation improved, and a number of adjustable desks, teachers' desks, bookcases, and cabinets furnished. In the line of school decoration a fine list of pictures and casts has been acquired recently, which, together with window gardens, vases, potted plants, aquaria, etc., increase the attractiveness of the school-rooms.

New sets of text-books, following approximately the list used in the Boston public schools, have also been supplied.

The next step was to devise a program, arranging the studies in their proper sequence. Considering the general backwardness of this class of boys, their lack of self-reliance and of moral and mental stamina, that course is the ideally "enriched" one whose work and methods best succeed in developing energy and enthusiasm, pride in accomplishment, power of sustained effort, and delight in duty done—in short, character. By the conversational method and by object lessons, rather than by the sole use of books, should they be led to think out things and do things. Let them measure, compare, decide, plan, create. Reaching out to this end, greater prominence has been given to drawing and sloyd. During the summer school term, and throughout the regular term, in connection with sloyd, courses have been given in freehand and mechanical drawing and constructive design. Nature drawing, figure and animal drawing, and other phases of the subject, have been taken up, the pupils using pencil, crayon, ink and water colors.

Nature study has been covered during the past year by observation lessons in common minerals and plants, and, in the highest grade, by a series of easy experiments in physics. The boys were encouraged to make collections on the beach and elsewhere for our new school museum of natural history. We have been quite successful with our school gardens and window gardens. In the summer it was found practicable to have individual flower gardens for the small "cottage boys," who displayed great pride and interest in the care of their small plots. Every available window of both school-houses

has been adorned with potted plants of a pleasing variety, which are under the care of the boys. Several aquaria, with their ever fresh and living pictures, adorn the school-rooms.

Our classes in American history and in the study of choice American poems continued right through the summer months, with no abatement of interest. Sunday afternoon readings and talks on the subject of our country's history institutions and literature have been given all through the year. We have even ventured with some success, upon the production of an historical play. Carried on in a spirited and interesting manner, there can be no doubt that instruction in the history and civil government of our country, given in close connection with the study of its geography and best literature, forms a direct moral training for these boys — three-fourths of whom are young Americans of the first generation.

As the greater part of the boys released from this institution do not return to school, but go to work on farms, in shops or in factories, the importance to them of the practical, the so-called "bread and butter" studies, is evident. To a thorough grounding in these foundation studies — reading, writing, arithmetic and language — the greater proportion of our teachers' time and energy is devoted.

A working knowledge of these branches seems practically indispensable to any effort on the part of boy or man to become self-sustaining and self-respecting.

The physical side of the boys' education has not been neglected. By Sunday afternoon talks and readings, and by regular class-room instruction, they are given some knowledge of hygienic facts and duties. In addition to the training given outside of school hours by the regular instructor in athletics, the boys are taught the Swedish system by the different grade teachers.

To create in the evenings a certain "home atmosphere" for these boys, much has been done to fill the evening hours with instruction, entertainment and home-like interests.

The teachers have charge three evenings a week. Their work embraces (1) supervising the boys' reading. A well-selected list of books is sent monthly from the Boston Public Library, of which the House of Reformation is a branch. It would be difficult to overestimate the benefit of these volumes. The circulation has averaged 400 volumes a month. Following the example set by the main library, particular attention has been directed, on the appropriate anniversaries to books relating to the lives and works of famous personages. Thus,

during the present month (February) the boys are encouraged to read the lives of Lincoln and Washington. Our small school library is also utilized, but needs constant enlargement.

Teachers find opportunity in the evening for (2) giving individual instruction to backward boys, and in directing the letter-writing to parents — which forms part of the regular work in language. By reason of the necessarily rough grading of the day school it has been found profitable to supplement to some extent the regular class instruction by individual evening work. (3) During two evenings instruction is given in singing. The entire school sing songs of a pure and simple nature, to the accompaniment of organ or piano. (4) Entertainments are given at frequent intervals and on all important holidays. During the past year many musicians and readers have kindly volunteered their services, bringing much pleasure. A fine new stereopticon, recently acquired, promises to be a valuable adjunct to the evening educational work. (5) A separate room is used for evening games. Under proper guidance a large number of the games common to children are played here, the boys alternating in divisions between reading and playing games.

Finally, and most important of all, the teachers have the opportunity in the evening to meet the boys socially, thereby gaining a clearer insight into their minds and habits. One is impressed with the great good that can be accomplished by teachers here through kindly interest and force of personal example. Isolated as they are here, these boys need on every side inspiring, living object lessons in hope and courage, sympathy and love. Indeed, in whatsoever place they may be, their natures have a right to these helpful influences, because they are unfortunate, and because they are children.

And for these children the great need is constant and varied occupation. It is preëminently the teacher's work to keep their minds and hands engaged in wholesome thoughts and wholesome activities.

Respectfully,

WALTER J. PHELAN,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

SUMNER D. SEAVEY, *Superintendent,*
House of Reformation, Rainsford Island :

I assumed the duties of Resident Physician on April 15, 1900.

All boys committed to the Institution have received a thorough physical examination, and the chief characteristics of each individual have been recorded.

During the past few months a culture has been taken from each new boy to determine the absence of diphtheria, and the boy was quarantined until he was declared free from this condition.

Physical exercises have been conducted daily, consisting of an approved dumb-bell drill, and during the summer competitive games and swimming races were conducted, suitable prizes being provided by the Superintendent.

The general health of the boys during the past ten months has been good. There have been a few quite serious diseases and a number of minor illnesses, no deaths. Two cases, in which there was danger of infection, were sent to the Long Island Hospital for treatment, all other cases were treated here.

Following is a list of conditions treated, each representing a separate case but not, in all cases, a separate individual:

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
Abscess	8	Diarrhœa	17
Acne	4	Dyspepsia	2
Anæmia	2	Debility	1
Appendicitis	1	Dermatitis	1
Burns	6	Enuresis	8
Balanitis	3	Eczema	19
Bilious Attacks	2	Earache	3
Boils	26	Febricula	16
Bronchitis	2	Herpes	4
Bruise	8	Herpes Zoster	1
Constipation	9	Indigestion	6
Conjunctivitis	11	Laryngitis	1
Carbuncle	1	Myalgia	2
Chicken-pox	1	Neuralgia	7
Colic	10	Neuritis	1
Cellulitis	1	Otonhœa	8
Cuts	48	Pharyngitis	2
Contusions	3	Rheumatism	8

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
Sciatica	2	Tonsilitis	11
Sprains	17	Toothache	6
Scalp wounds	6	Teeth extracted	5
Scabies	1	Urticaria	2
Stye	4	Ulcers	7
Scald	3	Varicocele	1
Typhoid fever	1		

CHARLES A. RABETHGE, M.D.

OCULIST'S REPORT.

The following is the report of patients examined and treated for diseases of the eye at the House of Reformation during the year ending February 1, 1901 :

	Treatment.
1 Asthenopia. Compound hypermetropic Astigmatism	Glasses.
1 Asthenopia. Compound hypermetropic Astigmatism with Chronic Conjunctivitis blepharitis	Glasses and eye-drops.
1 Follicular Conjunctivitis	Powder for eyes.
1 Follicular Conjunctivitis. Compound hypermetropia Astigmatism with Asthenopia	Glasses.
1 Chronic Conjunctivitis, blepharitis. Hypermetropia fibrillary blepharospasm	Eye drops.
1 Myopia	Glasses.
1 Internal Strabismus. Hypermetropia Astigmatism	Glasses.
1 Internal Strabismus. Hypermetropia. Chronic Conjunctivitis	Glasses and eye-drops.
1 Ecchymosis of Conjunctiva. Paresis of sphincter of pupil, following a blow on the eye	No treatment.
1 Slight Asthenopia	No treatment.

Respectfully submitted to the Trustees for Children,
WALTER B. LANCASTER, M.D.

Boston, February 28, 1901.

DENTISTS' REPORT.

TO SUMNER D. SEAVEY, *Superintendent,*
House of Reformation, Rainsford Island :

DEAR SIR, — We submit the following brief report of Dental service rendered the boys under your care during the past year :

	Number Treated.
Amalgam fillings	198
Cement fillings	30

	Number Treated.
Gutta-percha fillings	32
Cleaning	89
Teeth extracted	130
Roots treated and filled	7
Alveola abscess cured by extraction	40
Gingivitis	3
Exposed pulps capped	2
Pyorrhœa alveolaris treated	1
Artificial plate (superior)	1

A noticeable feature of the new boys examined is the entire absence of dental work other than extracting, we having in the past year found but two fillings which were done outside of the Institution.

At no time of life is greater care of teeth needed than during the period of eight to eighteen years.

The improved general conditions of the boys' teeth is very gratifying, and is in itself the best recommendation for the continuance of the service.

Respectfully submitted,

E. ABRAM LEONARD, D.M.D.

EVAN P. WENTWORTH, D.M.D.

PARENTAL SCHOOL — (THE TRUANT SCHOOL
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON).

TRUSTEES REPORT.

Three facts stand out this year in the history of the Parental School. The first is the outbreak there of so grave a disease as diphtheria; the second (which aggravated the first), is the overcrowded condition of the school, which reached its maximum attendance since its foundation, namely 227 pupils, (although there is proper accommodation for only about one hundred boys) just before the appearance of the disease; the third is the high standard in the spirit and discipline of the school which has been reached and maintained in the midst of such disadvantages.

No deaths resulted from the diphtheria, and all that modern methods could do to prevent its spread was done by the medical staff, the Resident Physician, and the Superintendent and officers of the school, and also by the City Hospital and the Board of Health, to all of whom the Trustees desire to extend their thanks. The necessary precautions taken and the care of the sick greatly increased the work of all connected with the school. The Trustees are glad of the opportunity to express appreciation of the services so efficiently rendered.

It is probable that the average attendance at the school would have been even larger during the year had not the judges refrained from making commitments when they knew of the illness and the overcrowded conditions prevailing there. We have the word of the Superintendent of Schools that when the truant officers and judges are thus hampered it reacts unfavorably upon the City schools. The school for truants is in fact an integral part of the great school system of the City, upholding by its existence the system of compulsory school attendance. It is therefore of the first importance that its accommodations should be adequate to the need.

The Trustees have for three years past urgently recommended additions in buildings and land. These recommendations they repeat this year, and believe that the City has not an enterprise of greater importance on hand than proper provision for these children who have been taken by process of law from their parents' homes that they may be trained and housed under the immediate charge of the City itself.

The recommendations for land and buildings appear in detail below.

In speaking of the Parental School as closely related to the Boston public schools, we have indicated the line of progress marked out by the Trustees and the Superintendent.

Though boys are confined here, it is to be primarily made a good school, where the boys whom the public school has failed to handle successfully, may receive the training which a good school would give; being thus fitted, if of suitable age, to re-enter the public school.

Under the management of Mr. B. C. Day, the Parental School has taken on this character, both in its discipline and its instruction. The boys are so trained that they learn to respond to the trust of their teachers and officers. The Trustees have been glad to receive and to print the following letter of Supervisor Parker, who is appointed by the Superintendent of Schools to inspect this school. This letter confirms their belief in the progress made along these lines:

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
ROOMS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
MASON STREET, March 21, 1901.

To the Secretary of the Trustees for Children, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR, — In response to your request I would say that I have made eight visits to the Parental School during the past year, spending there at least half a day at a time, and sometimes remaining the whole day. The spirit of the school has improved very much during the past two years. No one at all conversant with schools could visit the different grade rooms without being aware of an excellent spirit manifesting itself in many ways on the part of teachers and pupils. The cheerful and manly response of the boys, the sympathetic and tactful attitude of the teachers all tend to increase that social and helpful feeling so desirable in a good school. The interest of the boys in their school work seems to be increasing, and the teachers show more power and skill in handling them.

The discipline has improved in many ways. The school is now far better supplied with books than formerly, and I have found the classes using the supplementary books in a very effective manner. I would earnestly suggest that the instruction in manual training be largely increased in time and amount. I wish that some simple means might be devised to better ventilate the school-rooms.¹

The proper grading of the pupils, which in every school is a difficult problem, is made far more difficult here because of the continual change going on among the boys at all seasons

¹ Mr. Parker refers to the plain wooden school-houses put up for temporary use, and at the least possible cost.

of the year. The difficulties have been overcome by the use of the special class, and the grading has been very much improved.

Allow me to suggest that the day ought not to be far distant when a suitable school building will be provided by the City in place of the temporary structure now in use. A building provided with a hall, which could be used for so many purposes in connection with the well-being of the boys, fitted up, not only for meetings of a general educational nature, but for use as a gymnasium in winter. It could be made a very effective means of stimulating every boy to a better and a nobler life.

At every visit to the Parental School I am more and more impressed with the magnitude of the work, and the far-reaching influence for good in our City that is before us in the proper management of the boys who are sent to the Parental School for humane and intelligent treatment. I desire to give my unqualified endorsement to the good work being done in the school at the present time by superintendent and teachers.

Yours respectfully,

WALTER J. PARKER,

Supervisor.

The work in sloyd would have been doubled could a qualified instructor have been secured. Whenever such a teacher is found, this improvement will be carried out.

The work of the boys has been done with marked willingness, and the Superintendent's report shows that it was not insignificant in amount. There have been few attempts to escape, and the punishments found necessary have decreased in number. Except for the diphtheria the general health of the boys has been good, and they have gained in weight. The boys bathed in the river almost daily during the summer.

The Trustees desire to thank the Trustees of the Boston Public Library for the deposit of 200 books, frequently renewed, which was continued this year to the great benefit of the boys.

The fact that these boys are found to do so well under mild discipline and a regular way of living, responding to the ordinary methods of development, strengthens the supposition that in many cases the boy's home and not his character is responsible for his failure to do well in the past.

The homes of eighty-one boys who were candidates for release have been visited during the year, when this impression has in many cases been confirmed. One can not safely generalize from so small a number, or a special class, yet a few facts stand out with startling distinctness. Out of

eighty-one children only forty-one were under the care of both own parents. Thirteen had step-parents. Twenty-four were under the care of only one parent, and that parent being usually out at work the child was possibly in so far neglected. Three children had no parents to care for them. Further lack of parental care, which affected children having both parents also, was caused by the necessity for both parents to go out to work, the physical disability of one parent of 12 boys, intemperance of one or both parents of 17 boys, and criminal records of a parent or brother, etc., in the families of 16 boys. Comparatively little extreme poverty was found. Other causes of truancy were found to be because of parental indulgence or lack of parental control, because of the boy's own character, his associates, or the bad surroundings of his home, or because the parents were foreigners, and at a disadvantage in our City life and customs. Some boys too wished to earn money, or their parents wished them to do so, and some became discouraged because they were backward at school through absence, or because of some mental or physical defect.

It will be seen that the tenement-house problem enters here. Of the eighty-one homes seen, only 23 were found where the home and surroundings were both above criticism.

The Trustees endorse the opinion of the Superintendent, that when a boy drifts into truancy because of lack of Parental care or control the parents should be held responsible and charged for maintenance when able to pay, in cases of wilful neglect, and that some friendly aid and supervision of the boy should be rendered when the necessity of wage earning takes the only care-taker daily away from home.

The great success of the probation system in the school, (only one boy having been returned therefrom in two years) points to the conclusion that a boy is apt to attend school regularly when still under sentence. A very frequent or, uniform sentence of two years, on the part of the judges, would enable the Trustees to release the majority of the boys on probation after a year or more in the school. It is to be noted that it is not the desire of the Trustees to keep the boys longer in the school, but only to have more opportunity to release upon probation. Many boys need a year in the school.

Of the new commitments to the House of Reformation and the Lyman School this year 27 boys had been inmates of the Parental School. Of these 16 had been committed to the Parental School before, and 11 after, August, 1898, when the present administration began. Of the latter, 4

had, however, served a first term previously. Two of these boys had escaped from the school, and were arrested and committed to the House of Reformation. As to their method of dismissal from the Parental School, it appears that 21 had been discharged and only 4 released on probation. Of these boys, 6 had had sentences of two years. If the sentences of the remainder had been sufficiently long to admit of a release on probation, all of these boys might have been under special supervision for a certain length of time after they were set at liberty.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Trustees urgently recommend that additional land be acquired for the school, upon which dormitories may be erected.

They recommend the addition of the following buildings to the school equipment:

Four dormitories, to hold 30 boys each.

An administration building (to contain superintendent's quarters, officers' rooms, offices, storerooms and a gymnasium, which can also serve as an assembly hall).

A stable.

Coal-sheds.

A small building for sloyd.

Fire equipment.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PARENTAL SCHOOL.

During the year just closed the number of boys admitted (171) was less than the corresponding number for any year since 1895, when it was 167. This fact is due, not to a diminution in the number of truants, but to the presence in the school of an epidemic of diphtheria, first during March and April, and again in December and January. During these periods truant officers made special efforts to avoid sending truants to the Parental School.

Of the 171 admitted, 89, or 52%, came from the central district. As compared with the number sent in the preceding year, South Boston sent 3 less (24), Roxbury 19 less (22), East Boston 7 less (8), Charlestown 9 more (18).

Dorchester and West Roxbury sent 6 and 4, respectively, and Brighton sent none.

The number of commitments in one month was largest in May, when it rose to 54. This is to be partly explained by the fact that the first epidemic of diphtheria had just disappeared, and cases held in abeyance while the sickness continued were prosecuted when it ceased.

The average attendance for the year was 204.9 — an increase of 11 over the preceding year. The net per capita weekly expense of maintenance was \$4.06.¹

One hundred and thirty-six, or 79% of boys admitted were native born. Moreover, the parents of only 21, or 12.2%, are known to have been native born, while one or both of the parents of 89, or 52%, are known to have been foreign born. Six were complete orphans and 56 half orphans. Seventy-one, or 41.5%, belonged to the eldest, youngest or only child group; 68% of those admitted were between the ages of 11 and 14; the average age at admission was 11 years 4 months and 9 days, almost exactly what it has been for the past four years.

Thirty-one boys were released during the year, but as two of these were boys who at the time of release were truant from this school, and had been arrested and sentenced to other institutions, they can hardly be said to have been released upon probation. So that 29 is the number of boys actually released upon probation as against 24 for the year preceding. Of 63 boys thus released since August 1, 1898, the beginning of the present administration, only one has been returned.

Of the 31 boys recommitted to the school the first time 16 were half or complete orphans, the parents of 2 had deserted, and the parents of 1 were separated. One or both of the parents of 26 were foreign born. The habits of the parents of 9 are known to be bad, and members of 3 of the families represented are known to have criminal records. The incomes of 13 of the families are rated as inadequate to the decent support of the households. The general home conditions of 17 of the families are rated as decidedly bad. Nine of the families are known to have received charitable aid. The parental control of 29 of the 31 is rated as weak or wholly lacking. The mental condition of 6 of the boys is rated as below the average.

The home conditions of the 8 who were recommitted for the second time do not differ materially from those of the 31. Three of the 8 probably prefer the Parental School to their

¹ This does not include the share of expenses of the office in Boston.

home surroundings. The mental condition of 1 of them is slightly abnormal. Of the 174 boys discharged during the year 1900, 73 are reported as having returned to the public schools (Table 25). Of the 101 others, 10 are known to have been sent to other institutions, 8 have been returned to this school, 1 other is known to be doing badly, 9 have removed from the City, 21 at last report were working, and 52 are not accounted for. Of the 52, 28 had passed school age when they left the Parental School. In view of the efficiency of the truant officer service it is safe to conclude that most of the 24 thus remaining of school age and unaccounted for are in school, but not reported.

Of the 73 boys sent from the Parental School to the public schools in 1900, 38% are reported to have had no inexcusable absences, and 32%, less than 10; disregarding ungraded and first grade pupils, 83% have maintained a position in the class to which they were discharged from the Parental School, or in a higher class; the deportment of 6.9% is reported excellent, and of 54% good. The statistical tables containing these figures and others may be found in the Appendix, beginning page 57.

CLASS WORK.

In the class work no radical departures have been made. The time devoted to arithmetic has been diminished, especially in the lower grades, and the time thus gained has been applied to language and sloyd. The results of this change as thus far noted are good. Vacation classes in literature, music, sloyd, and cookery were carried on for seven weeks in the summer vacation. As usual in our vacation classes, the work was made as popular as possible without losing sight of the educational elements in each of the subjects taught. In sloyd, *e.g.*, a list of models different from those in the elementary course followed during the year, but involving the same principles, was made out, and from this list each boy was allowed to choose for his vacation work anything which his previous experience had qualified him to do. In music, songs both standard and popular were taught, classical music was played to the boys, and regular attention was given to sight-singing.

My conviction is gradually deepening that in a properly equipped truant school, instruction should be given in at least a limited number of trades. About one-fourth of the boys who go out from the school are beyond the school age. There can be little doubt that a working knowledge of at

least the rudiments of a trade would be a distinct advantage to many a boy who leaves this school to earn a livelihood in the world. The choice of the trades to be taught should be made with great care after consideration of the age and powers of the pupils affected, the demands of the locality, and labor organization restrictions.

MANUAL LABOR.

About one-half of the boys are regularly employed at domestic work in kitchen, dining-room, dormitory, or in the laundry, bakery, boiler-room, or barn. In other work — mainly out of doors — the boys busied themselves during the year as follows: They did quite a little grading, having moved, all told (much of it in wheelbarrows), probably several thousand cubic yards of filling. They excavated for an ice pond 150 feet x 85 feet x 2 feet; they dug up 552 feet of discontinued sewer for a part of the way through 12 feet of earth; they dug the ditch for 517 feet of new sewer; they dug up 500 feet of steam-pipe; they scraped, shellacked and varnished 200 school desks and chairs; they painted over a large portion of the interior of the third division dormitory; they whitewashed the walls and ceilings and shellacked the casings of the casements of two cottages; they painted 1,054 feet of picket-fence, giving one-half of it two coats; they harvested 400 tons of ice; they cultivated their gardens, as the garden report shows, and tilled a small piece of leased land. They entered into this work with real pleasure. It can be truly said that our boys like to do that which is usually called work as much as they like to play, provided they are properly directed in that work, and provided, further, that they are not kept at the same employment under the same conditions for too long a time.

Now, work with a pick and shovel is good for boys as far as it goes. It gives exercise of a certain kind, develops a degree of skill, and indirectly — under proper conditions — may serve as a medium for creating an interest in the public weal. But, generally speaking, such work does not contain enough of the human element to entitle it to a high place in the curriculum of a school for boys. Of a decidedly different type and of infinitely more worth is the garden industry. In carrying on this work the boy enters into a veritable partnership with nature; develops observation and sympathy, learns true economy, increases patience. In a word, gardening, under proper direction, while furnishing boys with healthful

exercise of considerable variety, also affects their moral natures most favorably. Greenhouses make available during all months of the year the advantages which are now confined to a few months.

Poultry raising is another industry which furnishes suitable work for boys, and, as experience shows, yields good returns for the money and effort expended. It is to be hoped that both greenhouses and a hen-house will soon be added to the equipment of the school.

The preliminary work in the creation of the Parental School has been done. A plan of housing has been adopted, and the building begun. The school work has been organized, and the teaching placed upon a good basis. A helpful and co-operative spirit among the boys has been created. The time for branching out and developing is at hand. Activities aside from those of the class-room must be chosen for the boys and made to contribute in a distinct and definite way to the boys' education and development. This, then, as it seems to me, is the next work to be undertaken, viz., a better adaptation of present industrial activities to the educational needs, and the choice and systematic development of additional industries.

NEEDS.

While the demands upon the school continue to increase, the equipment—so far as buildings are concerned—has hardly changed since 1896, at which date it was quite inadequate.

The superiority of the modern cottage system as compared with the timeworn and now largely-discarded congregate system is so generally recognized that argument in its behalf is superfluous. The organizers of this institution in their wisdom decided in favor of the cottage plan as the one to be followed here. A cottage was designed and erected to accommodate 40 boys. It was soon filled to twice its capacity. Two additional cottages were built, each to accommodate 40 boys. The institution thus equipped to house 120 boys, soon found itself with an attendance of from 160 to 180. The average attendance for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 was 170, 193, and 204, respectively, and this with no extension of the dormitory accommodations. During November, 1900, the attendance rose to 227, and the average attendance for that month was 216. At the close of the month the school was visited by its second epidemic of diphtheria. While, as between two epidemics one shrinks from

expressing a preference for either, I feel that the friends of the boys have much to be thankful for in the fact that this epidemic was one of diphtheria and not of scarlet fever.

The hospital, generally to a large extent, used as a dormitory, was necessarily emptied of well boys to meet the demands of segregation and treatment of cases of diphtheria. Beds were made up in the office and in the corridors, until, in one way or another, the number was somewhat reduced. The evils of overcrowding are easily apparent in times of epidemic; they are no less real, if less apparent, at other times. I sincerely hope that in this matter of providing adequate dormitory accommodations relief may not wait upon calamity.

The need of a manual training building, a gymnasium and assembly hall, and an administration building, is greater to-day, in view of the demands made upon the school, than ever before.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Truant schools are undoubtedly contributing to the solution of the truant problem, and will continue to so contribute, but truant schools alone will never solve the problem. The truant is a product. He is a symptom, not the disease. The causes which produce truancy among youths between the ages of 7 and 14 are, in many cases, identical with the causes which lead to crimes against property and the person a little later. I am speaking now not of the exceptions, but of the cases which come under the rule. It is reported by an agent of industrial schools in Scotland that only 6% of children in those institutions have homes morally fit for a child to live in. A conservative English estimate is that of delinquent children in England who have both parents living, 80% of the parents are addicted to vicious if not criminal habits. No, men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles. The wise man who would harvest good grapes looks carefully after his vineyard. If the quality of the product of the homes which now furnish the truants is to be signally improved, the character of the homes must be changed. The parents who are now criminally neglectful must, by kindness, or, if necessary, by force, be led to at least participate in their parental responsibilities. A reasonable enforcement of the law which provides a fine for parents who are proven responsible, through neglect, for the absenteeism of their children from school would certainly have a good effect upon some. A similar enforcement of the law

which authorizes the committing judge to assess parents for a portion of the maintenance of their boys sent to the Parental School would certainly cause other parents to take a more serious view of the matter of school attendance than they do at present. The plan of assessing parents for maintenance of children committed is not altogether new, it having been in successful operation in England for several years. In Germany, where parents are made responsible for school attendance of children, absenteeism and truancy are reduced to a minimum. In 1891, in the district of Aachen, the number of children of school-age was 94,471. Of these there were only 7 who did not attend school for the whole school year, as the law prescribed.

I am well aware that conditions in Germany are different from conditions in America. I know of nothing in the conditions here, however, which should make the reasonable enforcement of law impossible. If practically all of the children of school age in Germany, where wages are low and the necessities of life high, can be kept in school during all of the school year, the same can be done in Massachusetts. But I would not rely wholly upon the strict enforcement of law to bring about this happy result. By a system of friendly visitation the public should co-operate with the courts to improve the character of the home while the boy is being reformed at the truant school, to the end that, if happily the boy has profited by his experience at the truant school, he shall not be obliged to return to the conditions that were directly responsible for his waywardness. With such co-operation of legal and friendly forces a well-managed truant school will for many years be of much use to the community, without some such co-operation the best of truant schools will fail to produce the best of results.

The Catholic boys have attended St. Theresa's Church, and the Protestant boys the South Evangelical Church. The helpful influences of these religious agencies are gratefully acknowledged.

I wish to thank the medical staff for valuable services rendered.

Respectfully submitted,

B. C. DAY,

Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT.

DR. JAMES S. STONE,
Secretary of the Medical Staff:

DEAR SIR, — There have been two outbreaks of diphtheria of a mild form during the past year. In the first, lasting three months, there were twenty-one cases. Seventeen boys, in whose throats diphtheria bacilli were found, were also quarantined. In the second outbreak, lasting two months, eighteen boys were affected and thirteen well boys quarantined. The cases in the first epidemic were confined to Cottages No. 1 and No. 3; in the second, Cottage No. 1 was exempt and Cottages No. 2 and No. 3 affected. Six cases were sent to the South Department, City Hospital. All the others were treated in the school hospital.

Antitoxin was used both for immunization and treatment, and to its early use can be attributed largely the mild course of the disease. The source of the infection is unknown, but the possible means are many. The most probable are through visitors of the children and new boys. Since the first epidemic we have tried to eliminate the latter by taking cultures from the throats and noses of the entering boys before allowing them to mix with other children. There have been about the usual number of cases of malaria. The single case of scarlet fever was sent to the City Hospital.

The treatment of the eye, ear, nose, and throat affections has been seriously interfered with by the presence of diphtheria. It has been the intention that these diseases, which may bear an important relation to the cause of truancy, should receive careful attention. Quite a complete set of instruments for the treating of these diseases has been purchased.

The following are the diseases and surgical cases treated in the hospital:

Specific infectious diseases:	Acute follicular tonsi-
Diphtheria 39	litis 15
Influenza 4	Acute pharyngitis and
Malaria 22	trachitis 4
Scarlet fever 1	Acute bronchitis 1
Gastro-intestinal affec-	Lobar pneumonia 1
tions 21	Diseases of the skin:
Diseases of the respiratory	Dermatitis 1
system:	Impetigo-contageosa 5
Atropic rhinitis 2	Ringworm 1

Diseases of the eye :		Foreign body in ear . . .	1
Follicular conjunctivitis	3	Surgical cases :	
Corneal ulcer	2	Bursitis knee	2
Chronic dacryocystitis .	1	Burns	5
Hordeolum	1	Frostbite	1
Lachrymal abscess . .	1	Fracture tibia and fibula	1
Poor vision (refracted		Colles fracture . . .	1
and glasses pre-		Furuncle	3
scribed)	12	Sprained wrist . . .	3
Diseases of the ear :		Sprained ankle . . .	3
Acute non-suppurative		Incised wounds . . .	9
middle ear	2	Lacerated wounds . .	6
Chronic suppurative mid-		Septic wounds . . .	16
dle ear	9	Phimosis	4

Abnormalities found in the examination of 147 boys :

Eyes :		Spine :	
Follicular conjunctivitis	11	Scoliosis	2
Strabismus	5	Chest :	
Vision, poor	10	Pigeon breast . . .	1
Nose and throat :		Heart :	
Atropic rhinitis . . .	2	Functional murmur . .	1
Dislocated septum . .	2	Genital organs :	
Deviation of septum . .	12	Phimosis	3
Spur	8	Inguinal hernia . . .	2
Adenoids	18	Limbs :	
Ear :		Sabre leg	1
Chronic suppuration of		Flat feet	1
tympanum	9	Congenital deformity	
		hand	1

Visiting Physicians. — Dr. Francis P. Denny, Dr. Richard E. Edes, Dr. C. F. Moulton, Dr. James S. Stone.

Ophthalmologist. — Dr. E. T. Easton (Dr. William J. Daly resigned).

Dermatologist. — Dr. C. Morton Smith.

Aurist. — Dr. H. B. Stevens.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. SLEEPER,

House Officer.

PARENTAL SCHOOL, WEST ROXBURY, February 1, 1901.

DENTAL REPORT.

To B. C. DAY, *Superintendent* :

DEAR SIR, — The dental work on the boys for the past year may be summarized as follows :

Whole number of operations performed	.	.	.	690
Average of operations to each boy	.	.	.	2.25

191 fillings may be divided as follows :

39	boys received,	1	filling each.
22	"	"	2 fillings each.
13	"	"	3 " "
7	"	"	4 " "
1	"	"	7 " "
2	"	"	8 " "
1	"	"	9 " "
1	"	"	11 " "

To these may be added —

One case gingivitis treated.

One case treatment of roots and subsequent filling.

Sixty-three cleaning cases.

An important feature of the work on boys of the age we find here is the extraction of the deciduous teeth at the proper time to prevent irregularities of the erupting prominent teeth, this, and the arrest of incipient caries in the earlier permanent teeth constitutes the major part of the work here at the school.

Respectfully submitted,

E. ALMON LEONARD, D.M.D.

EVAN P. WENTWORTH, D.M.D.

PARENTAL SCHOOL, WEST ROXBURY, February 1, 1901.

PLACING-OUT AND OFFICE DIVISION.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

There has been no essential change in the methods pursued in this department during the year, except that a trained nurse has been added to the staff, who visits homes in which infants or delicate children are placed.

It is now over two years since the Marcella-street Home was closed, and we continue to be glad that none of the children in this Division are confined in an institution, except those who are in hospitals or institutions for defectives. All the others are in families, usually in the country, except two, who are in institutions for moral restraint. For those who must be in institutions no one can doubt that these classified hospitals and institutions are better than a conglomerate home for all. Nor can any one doubt, who sees the boys and girls in country homes, that their lives are happier, their health better and their training of more value than when they were in the Marcella-street Home.

In a few special homes, which can accommodate four or more, children are placed who need special training or care or medical treatment.

The Trustees have extended the policy of placing children when first admitted, in a temporary home for a few days or weeks before they are placed in the family selected for them.

It continues to be their desire and policy to place them, whenever possible, in families of the same religious faith as their parents.

Fewer children have been transferred from one home to another each year. This increase in permanence is good. Free homes have been found in eight new towns, so that the average number of indentured children in a town has decreased to two. To thus scatter them is desirable, because it makes it easier for them to become a part of the community in which they live. Little brothers and sisters are kept together, however, when possible, and a large number of the young and delicate are boarded in a few towns near the City, so that they may be frequently visited.

An effort is made to place not more than 2 children, who are not related, in a family. Brothers and sisters, however, share 12 homes in groups of 3 or 4, or in one case 5. There are 18 homes containing 3 children who are not related, an increase over last year. There are also 9 homes containing 4, 5, or more than 5 children. Of these 9 homes, 5 are

special homes for those needing treatment at hospitals, or special care or training, two are for those whose age requires all the time of the household, and one is a temporary home.

The children needing medical care are visited by local physicians. So large a number as 140, however, have been brought to the City for special treatment. Eight in hospitals or schools for defectives died during the year, and five died who were in families. Some of these were infants who were brought to us in a very feeble condition.

Our visitors call at the schools to learn of the children's progress. About 700 school reports were also sent to the office by teachers, which showed that all children of school age (excepting 9 who were mentally or physically unfit) attended school, and that 37 over school age attended also. This record is even better than that of last year.

No one can study the many facts in the statistical tables which may be found in the Appendix, beginning page 63, without realizing the faithful and continuous care which these children have received during the year from the chief agent and visitors of this Division. Some of these facts may be summarized as follows:

No child was admitted to this Department or placed in any family, or released or discharged from the care of the Trustees without a personal visit to the home of its parents or to the country home under consideration. The only exceptions to this rule were where children received were committed by the courts, discharged at the expiration of a fixed sentence, or discharged to homes of which they had been members for many years.

There were 454 applications for admission of dependent children during the year, or 60 less than last year. A slightly larger proportion, however, proved to have settlements in the City. Of the 284 having settlements, 59% were admitted to the care of the Division as against 44% last year, so that 60 more children were admitted this year than last, the total number being 168. The careful investigations of last year were continued, and applicants who were not received were seldom refused outright, some other means of assistance being usually found. Of the 116 not admitted, 3 were refused, 56 were sent to private societies or hospitals; for 1 application was made to the School for Feeble-Minded. The applications for 56 children were withdrawn. Of these, 29 children were helped without referring them to charitable societies, relatives or friends being found to take charge of sixteen, other means of assistance being found for the remainder.

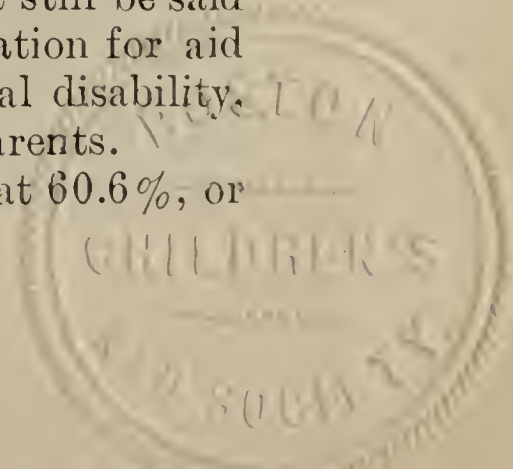
It is important that parents of illegitimate children should be made to feel responsible for them. Such applications are therefore carefully investigated. This year 14 illegitimate children were admitted, of whom 2 were large children, whose mothers had become unable to support them; 2 were deserted infants; the mothers of 2 infants were dead, and there were no relatives to take them; the mother of 1 child was sent to the Industrial School at Lancaster; 2 were children of very immoral mothers; 2 were children of feeble-minded mothers, who were incapable of caring for them; the mother of 1 child was both blind and very ill, the grandmother being ill also; 1 was a child in the care of the State, who was found to have a City settlement; the mother of 1 child was in the State Almshouse.

To the 171 dependent children admitted during the year must be added 23 neglected children committed by the courts (a smaller number than for some years past). A total of 194 therefore entered this Division during the year. The neglected children are thus 11% of the whole, as against 21.7% last year. The number of boys admitted for the past three years has been larger each year than the number of girls. Almost all the children admitted were native born, but of their fathers from 40 to 50% approximately were known to be of foreign birth, while of about a tenth the nativity was unknown.

Forty-two of the total number admitted were under three years of age.

Inquiries concerning the homes and family conditions of children admitted were again made, and seem to show more unfavorable conditions this year than last. There was an increase of approximately 9% in the number of intemperate parents; 4% in parents who were separated; 4.5% in the heads of families who were out of work. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 11% of parents who were disabled by sickness. The figures for this year are as follows: Of the dependent children, 44.77% have only one parent or none, while the parents of 22.22% were separated; very few had step-parents; one or both parents of 32.74% were disabled by sickness; the head of the family of 14.6% was out of work; the parents of 45.61% had received charitable aid; one or both parents of 27.47% were intemperate; members of the family of 15.20% had been arrested. It must still be said of the majority of these families that the application for aid was due to such misfortune as the death, physical disability, lack of employment, or poverty of one or both parents.

Turning to the neglected children we find that 60.6%, or



almost as many as last year, had only one parent or none, while, in addition, the parents of 13% who were living were separated. A few had step-parents. The percentages of parents sick or disabled, out of work and receiving charitable aid, are less than for the dependent children; nevertheless, illness and poverty play a larger part than last year. The fathers of 21.75% and both parents of 25.8% were intemperate, and members of the families of 47.8% had been arrested. Intemperance is therefore somewhat less than last year, but the number of arrests in families is 17% greater.

The number of children discharged during the year was 254, or 60 more than the number admitted. Fewer of those discharged from indenture than last year had reached majority, while a larger number were discharged to friends and relatives. Twenty of all classes were discharged upon adoption or appointment of a guardian. No less than 90 of those discharged had been in the care of other institutions. Thirty of these remain in the School for Feeble-Minded, but were transferred by this Board to the care of the State, which pays the cost of their maintenance.

It is important that the City should not maintain children whose parents become able to care for them. This year accordingly visits were again made to homes of children who had been in the charge of the Division two years and over. As a result, 27 were discharged, their parents having become self-supporting again.

At the close of the year there were a total of 868 children in charge of this Division, of whom 133 were in institutions not in the care of the Trustees, and 735 placed in families.

Of those placed in families, the majority were between 5 and 15 years of age. The boarded children are naturally younger, while the older ones are placed free. Older children are placed at board only if peculiar, or mentally or physically defective or ill. Every effort is made to place children when possible in free homes. Fifty-five were so indentured for the first time this year. In the meantime, 32 with whom the trial had been made had to be returned to boarding homes. These figures differ little from those of last year.

Three thousand and eight hundred visits have been made by our agents and visitors upon children, or an average of more than four visits upon every child who has been at any time during the year in the care of this Division. This is a smaller number than last year. Boarded children are visited oftener than the indentured children. Our trained nurse sees those under three years old about once a month. The Trustees have this year again visited homes in various

localities, finding generally a very pleasant relation existing between the children and those who have charge of them, and also between the children and their regular visitors. We feel that the slight Christmas gifts which are given in this Division form a pleasant feature in the intercourse between the children and their visitors.

In closing, the Trustees would emphasize the fact that to place out children in homes without visitation is a very different course of action from that pursued in this Division. While we are fortunate in the good people who offer kind and often affectionate homes to the children, we are equally fortunate in the constant and watchful supervision exercised by our agents and visitors.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT FOR THE OFFICE
AND PLACING-OUT DIVISION FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JANUARY 31, 1901.

To the Trustees for Children, City of Boston:

I respectfully submit my annual report for the year ending January 31, 1901.

In the tables herewith presented will be found the statistical information necessary to understand the workings of the Department.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Boys of this school, when it is not deemed advisable to release them to their parents or friends, are placed on indenture in the country. We place them in families where they are not only taken for their labor, but are made to feel that they have a good home and interested friends. Under such circumstances a boy is quite sure to do well.

Many are not adapted to farming, and we find much difficulty in obtaining trades or other employment more congenial, although we are continually in search of such, and occasionally a place of that kind offers.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

In the selection of boys and girls of the dependent order to be placed in free homes the tendency is, of course, to take the best. The weak, crippled or defective children are placed in hospitals or institutions specially adapted to their treatment.

Special pains are taken to find boarding homes in the suburban country towns for those of this class who can be more

benefited in some good family than in institutions, and where they can have the attention of a local physician when required.

Those requiring the services of a specialist are brought to the City when necessary.

Many of the dependent children before they arrive at their majority are self supporting, thus both relieving the City and benefiting themselves.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of our charges has been good. The only sickness we have had has been the ordinary diseases which any family is liable to have, and from which we could not expect to be exempt.

There were thirteen deaths during the year.

VISITS.

There has been no change in the method of visiting the children during the year. Every child who has been placed in the temporary charge of any person authorized by your Board has been visited as required, and with a few exceptions the children have been well clothed, well fed and kindly treated, and all other requirements complied with. When found otherwise the child was removed.

CONCLUSION.

We have received 7,705 letters and communications during the year, and sent 8,847.

Credit is due my assistants for their efficiency and faithful discharge of their duties.

I gratefully tender my thanks to the Board of Trustees for the support and consideration it has been my good fortune to receive at their hands during the long term of service I have been permitted to remain in this philanthropic work.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. MCCARTHY,
General Agent

This report of the Trustees for Children, including reports of officers of the Department, is respectfully submitted.

HORATIO A. LAMB, *Chairman.*

JOHN O'HARE.

HELEN CHEEVER.

ANNIE G. MURRAY.

ELLEN H. BAILEY.

LEE M. FRIEDMAN.

CHARLES P. PUTNAM, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

GENERAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE NO. 1.

Comparisons of Admissions, including Court Commitments, for the Past Six Years.

	Dependent.	Neglected.	Truants.	Juvenile Offenders.	Total.
1895	232	24	140	93	489
1896	275	29	167	75	546
1897	259	28	167	93	547
1898	187	37	189	126	539
1899	108	30	189	113	440
1900	171	23	171	107	472

TABLE NO. 1 A.

Total in Charge by Classes and Present Placing at the end of Years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

	1898.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN:												
Boarding.....	471	46.04			426	45.91			430	49.54		
In free homes, directly in our care	374	36.56			339	36.53			305	35.14		
In other institutions.....	171	16.71			156	16.81			133	15.32		
Released to homes on probation	7	.69			7	.75						
TRUANTS:												
In Parental School.....			1,023	69.36			923	63.61			868	62.17
JUVENILE OFFENDERS:												
In House of Reformation.....	126	45.65			123	37.27			88	26.51		
Runaways.....	12	4.35			12	3.67						
Indentured in free homes, on probation.....	31	11.23			52	15.76			43	12.95		
Boarding on probation.....					2	.60			3	.90		
Released to relatives on probation.....	83	30.07			106	32.12			154	46.38		
In House of Angel Guardian.....	1	.36										
Lost sight of.....	17	6.16			11	3.33			13	3.92		
Doing for themselves.....	6	2.17			9	2.72			26	7.84		
Other Penal Institutions.....					3	.91			4	1.20		
School for Feeble-Minded.....					2	.60						
Left the State.....					2	.60						
Visits discontinued.....					8	2.42			1	.30		
Working Boys' Home.....												
Total.....			276	18.21			330	22.62			332	23.80
Grand total.....			1,475				1,459				1,396	

TABLE NO. 1B.

Dependent and Neglected Children in Charge at End of Year 1900.

	Dependent.	Neglected.	Total.
Boarding.....	344	86	430
Indentured	149	122	305
Other institutions.....	144	23	133
Total.....	637	231	868

TOTAL AND AVERAGE EXPENSES OF THE WHOLE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE NO. 2.

Average Number of Children in Care of the Department.

Average number of Dependent and Neglected Children in Free Homes	310
Average number of Dependent and Neglected Children Boarding	436
Average number of Dependent and Neglected Children in institutions	200
Average number of Juvenile Offenders in House of Reformation	101
Average number of Juvenile Offenders on Probation from House of Reformation	206
Average number of Truants in Parental School	205
Total average in care of the Department	<u>1,458</u>

TABLE NO. 2A.

Total Cost of the Three Divisions.

Placing-Out and Office Division	\$90,006 13
Parental School	47,444 60
House of Reformation	44,791 11
Total	<u>\$182,241 84</u>
Average per capita expense of total number of children under our care for the year	\$124 99
Average per capita expense of total number of children under our care per week	\$2 39

Marcella-Street Home.

Cost of protecting and keeping in order for Marcella-street Home	\$768 07
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TABLE NO. 2B.

Office Expenses.

Salaries	\$10,558 34
Furniture	185 50
Printing	735 87
Stationery	264 25
Postage	408 57
Repairs and office expenses	139 87
Telephone	155 34
Total	<u>\$12,447 74</u>

Of the above amount it has been roughly estimated that \$10,000 has been expended on work for the Placing-Out Division, and the remaining \$2,447.74 on work for the Parental School and House of Reformation and probationers from the latter.

TABLE NO. 2C.

Placing-Out Division.

Board of children	\$48,748 40
Board of children at Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Hospital for Epileptics, Massachusetts State Sanatorium, Almshouse, etc. (average number during year, 86 children)	13,315 92
Board of children at the Hospital Cottages for children (average number during year, 14 children)	2,316 12
Clothing	5,908 64
Expressage on clothing	429 49
Medical and surgical supplies	1,731 04
Entertainment of children	129 16
Library and school supplies and tuition	60 90
Transportation (visitation travelling expenses)	4,685 02
Burials	96 00
Legal expenses, adoption of children, etc.	137 70
Total	<u>\$77,558 39</u>
Clothing sent to Parental School	\$24 75
Clothing supplied House of Reformation boys	222 59
	<u>247 34</u>
	<u>\$77,311 05</u>
Difference in amount of clothing on hand February 1, 1900, and Feb. 1, 1901	342 31
Net total	<u>\$77,653 36</u>

TABLE NO. 2D.

Expenditures of Placing-Out Division	\$77,653 36
Estimated proportion of office expenses expended on this Division	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$87,653 36
Cost of board of children at Massachu- setts School for the Feeble-Minded, and other institutions	\$13,315 92
Cost of board of children at the Hos- pital Cottages for Children	2,316 12
	<hr/>
	15,632 04
Net expenditures for children in homes (free and boarding)	<hr/>
	\$72,021 32
Cash received from parents account of board of children	<hr/>
	\$218 50

TABLE NO. 2E.

Of the total number of children placed out in families, the average number boarded during the year was 436.¹

The average number of children on indenture in free homes during the year was 310, for whom the only expense was a proportion of the transportation, of the visitation, of office expenses, and a few other small items.

The average number of children in country homes (both free homes and boarding homes) was 746.

The cost of medical care for the whole number was	\$1,731 04
The cost of transportation for the whole number was	4,685 02
The cost of board for the whole number was	48,748 40
The cost of clothing for the whole number was	5,950 51

\$61,114 97

Per capita expense of children placed in families, including these heads	<hr/>
	\$81 92

Average Cost Including Office Expenses.

Total expenses for children in families	\$72,021 32
Per capita total expense of children in families	96 54

¹ Of the average number boarded during the year (436) :

The average cost of board per capita was	\$111 81
The average cost of clothing per capita was	13 65
The average cost of medical care per capita was	3 97

\$129 43

This does not include a proportion of the office expenses or cost of transportation which could not be accurately divided.

TABLE NO. 3.

Inventory and Appraisal of Real and Personal Estate January 31, 1901.

PARENTAL SCHOOL, WEST ROXBURY.

Land	\$18,000 00	
Buildings	83,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$101,000 00
Mechanical fixtures		100 00
Furniture and household goods		1,409 05
Clothing, bedding and dry goods		2,754 82
Provisions and groceries		420 00
Soap and laundry equipment and supplies		575 00
Medical and surgical supplies		152 35
Stationery and books		31 28
School equipment		1,207 09
Sloyd equipment and supplies		675 23
Engineering department, tools and supplies		273 07
Fire equipment		150 00
Agricultural department, stock, wagons and supplies		1,250 00
Farm products		20 00
Oils		29 50
Coal		405 00
Ice		1,200 00
		<hr/>
		\$111,652 39

HOUSE OF REFORMATION, RAINSFORD ISLAND.

Land	\$20,000 00	
Buildings	43,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$63,000 00
Mechanical fixtures		152 00
Furniture and household goods		1,504 80
Chapel furnishings		698 16
Clothing, bedding, and dry goods		1,715 05
Provisions and groceries		282 50
Soap and laundry supplies		17 20
Medical and surgical supplies		53 35
Stationery and books		63 16
School equipment		775 00
Sloyd, equipment and supplies		453 40
Engineering department, tools and supplies		114 51
Printing department, equipment and supplies		2,300 00
Carpenter's shop, equipment and supplies		109 12
Blacksmith's shop, equipment and supplies		57 00
		<hr/>
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$71,295 25

TABLE NO. 2F.

	Salaries: Supervision.	Salaries: Officers.	Salaries: Teachers.	Food.	Clothing.	Bedding, Furniture and Utensils.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Library and School Supplies.	Laundry Supplies.	Repairs and Improvements.	Agricultural Supplies.	Printing, Stationery and Postage.	Industries (Shoemaking and Printing).	Sundries, including Entertainment of Children, Transportation, Freight, Insurance and Telephone.	Laundry Work.	Totals.
Parental School.....	\$2,000 00	\$10,417 05	\$6,791 93	\$7,927 17	\$3,918 02	\$1,436 97	\$5,392 64	\$292 82	\$902 11	\$710 78	\$5,543 62	\$1,514 49	\$272 32	.....	\$324 78	.....	\$47,444 60
House of Reformatiou...	2,000 00	11,157 47	3,183 49	9,625 97	1,946 43	1,801 54	5,051 16	249 06	585 15	300 50	3,189 58	1,025 01	152 92	\$2,149 80	865 52	\$1,507 51	44,791 11

AVERAGE COST PER WEEK PER CHILD.

Parental School.....	\$0.187	\$0.974	\$0.636	\$0.741	\$0.367	\$0.134	\$0.505	\$0.027	\$0.085	\$0.067	\$0.519	\$0.142	\$0.025	.....	\$0.030	.....	\$4.439
House of Reformatiou...	0.380	2.118	0.604	1.828	0.370	0.342	0.960	0.047	0.111	0.057	0.606	0.195	0.029	\$0.408	0.164	\$0.286	8.505

This table is made up from the bills in the City Auditor's office. No account is made of the expenses of the office in Boston; this amount is estimated at \$697.74 for the Parental School, and at \$1,750 for the House of Reformation.

During the year the income from the Parental School has been:

Account laundry work done for the House of Reformatiou.....	\$1,507 51
Cash received from teachers for board, etc.....	236 22
Total of credit at the City Collector's office.....	\$1,743 74

The income from the House of Reformation has been:

Cash and bills account work done at the printing office.....	\$294 50
Cash and bills account work done at the shoe-shop.....	1,315 65
Cash received for live stock.....	86 16
Total of credit at the City Collector's office.....	\$1,696 31

At the House of Reformatiou during the year, the shoe-shop supplied the boys with shoes to the amount of.....	\$832 30
The Printing Office also did work for the House of Reformation during the year, amounting to.....	262 50

Making an additional income of.....	\$1,094 80
-------------------------------------	------------

In estimating the average per capita cost of the Institutions on page 3 of the text, these items are included, making the total cost of the Parental School \$46,398 61, or \$4.34 per week for each boy, and of the House of Reformation \$43,544.80, or \$8.27 per week for each boy. Besides this \$1,300 was the estimated proportion of office expenses paid for the boys on probation from the House of Reformation.

<i>Brought forward.</i>		\$71,295 25
Shoe-shop equipment		3,339 56
Agricultural department, stock, wagons, tools, etc.,		1,063 17
Farm products		27 00
Fire equipment		249 75
Oil		21 11
Coal		774 00
Band instruments		45 00
		<hr/>
		\$76,814 84
		<hr/>

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Land		\$135,300 00
Buildings		75,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$210,300 00
		<hr/>

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES AND PLACING-OUT DIVISION.

Furniture, etc.		\$1,000 00
Stationery and office supplies		275 00
Clothing and dry goods		1,360 51
		<hr/>
		\$2,635 61
		<hr/>

Salaries.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

		Per year.
Sumner D. Seavey,	Superintendent	\$2,000 00
Walter J. Phelan,	Principal of Schools	1,000 00
Charles A. Rabethge,	Physician and Athletic Instr.	900 00
Charles Holton,	Engineer	720 00
Alfred Leighton,	Deputy	600 00
George F. Clark,	Printer	600 00
Russell R. Walton,	Shoemaker	600 00
Urban Wallace,	Sloyd Teacher	600 00
Hiram Mellish,	Carpenter	480 00
Charles McQueeney,	Watchman	480 00
Hermann F. Chubbuck,	Watchman	420 00
George J. Hutchinson,	Fireman	420 00
Kate Leeds Eddy,	Asst. Teacher	420 00
Alice G. Meade,	Asst. Teacher	420 00
Martha F. Titus,	Asst. Teacher	420 00
Ernest L. Seavey,	Supervisor	360 00
Charles G. Gallupe,	Supervisor	360 00
Nelson A. Lane,	Officer	360 00
Alfred H. Reynolds,	Watchman	360 00
Walter M. Leighton,	Watchman	360 00
George M. Turner,	Watchman	360 00
Walter L. Woods,	Watchman	360 00
Mary E. Seavey,	Matron	300 00
Nettie E. Richardson,	Cook and Housekeeper	300 00
Amanda M. Tufts,	Matron	300 00
Georgianna Leighton,	Seamstress	300 00

		Per year.
Annie McAleese,	Matron	\$300 00
Mary H. Davis,	Cook	300 00
Josephine McKim,	Matron	300 00
Charles West,	Fireman	240 00
Bernard Downey,	Fireman	240 00
Benjamin Bean,	Cook	180 00
Adelaide Donohue,	Organist	150 00
Charles Stockemer,	Blacksmith	120 00

PARENTAL SCHOOL, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

		Per year.
B. C. Day,	Superintendent	\$2,000 00
E. D. Halstead,	Laundry Foreman	900 00
Kate E. Coney,	Sloyd Teacher	900 00
Charles M. Tibbetts,	Engineer	780 00
Elizabeth M. Moody,	Teacher	792 00
Isabel J. Mulkern,	Teacher	792 00
Alice E. Bentley,	Teacher	792 00
Amy N. Cottle,	Teacher	792 00
Emma M. Gardner,	Teacher	792 00
Bertha C. Leonard,	Teacher	696 00
Mary C. Maynadier,	Teacher	696 00
Bertha C. White,	Teacher	696 00
John D. Lounsbury,	Master Cottage No. 1	600 00
Frank W. Wetmore,	Master Cottage No. 2	600 00
W. B. Hughson,	Master Division No. 3	600 00
Warren Howland,	Asst. Engineer	540 00
Glaphira L. Sturtivant,	Supervising Matron	480 00
Arthur C. W. Hulbig,	Farmer	480 00
George M. Ross,	Temporary Master	420 00
Minnie C. Lounsbury,	Matron Cottage No. 1	300 00
Agnes O. Wetmore,	Matron Cottage No. 2	300 00
Lucy D. Newton,	Cook	300 00
William M. Payne,	Watchman	300 00
Cyrus H. Stowell,	Clerk and Storekeeper	300 00
Mary S. Gallison,	Baker	300 00
Harriet L. Pierson,	Asst. Matron Cottage No. 1	240 00
Caroline Conary,	Asst. Matron Cottage No. 2	240 00
Lizzie Joyce,	Seamstress	240 00
Clara E. Cleale,	Laundress	240 00
Edith Eastman,	Laundress	240 00
Janet Machon,	Superintendent's Cook	240 00
Alice Sheil,	Dormitory Matron	240 00
Lottie R. Smith,	Dining-room Matron	240 00

OFFICE AND PLACING-OUT DIVISION.

		Per year.
John E. McCarthy,	General Agent	1,900 00
Daniel F. Lynch,	Asst. Agent	1,300 00
George M. Hosmer,	Asst. Agent	1,300 00
Sarah E. Wentworth,	Secretary and Buyer	1,000 00
Ellen C. Dresser,	Asst. Agent	900 00
Mary J. Riley,	Book-keeper	830 00
Mary C. Haley,	Visitor	720 00
Grace S. Hoogs,	Visitor	720 00
Mary E. Patterson,	Visitor	650 00
Jane Pratt,	Visitor	650 00
Sarah L. Gray,	Visitor and Nurse	600 00
May A. Sherry,	Stenographer	521 43
Maurice Berenson,	Messenger and Interpreter	365 00

STATISTICS OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Number Committed to the House of Reformation during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, together with their Offences and Sentences.

	During Minority.		Eight Days.	Twenty Days.	Thirty Days.	Ninety Days.	Total.
	1898.	1899.					
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON:							
Assault and similar offences.....	1	2	5	3	.....	.....	10 { 12 11.21%
Throwing missiles in a public street and similar offences.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 }
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY:							
Breaking and entering with or without attempt to commit larceny.	12	10	11	.....	.....	.....	11 {
Breaking and entering with larceny.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	3 }
Larceny.....	40	27	26	5	1	.....	34 }
Larceny from the person.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 }
Larceny and robbery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 }
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Breaking glass.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COMMITTED FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.							
Being a vagrant.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Being idle and disorderly.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disturbing a school.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 }
Disturbing the peace.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunkenness.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loitering around railroad station.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 }
Obscene language.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stealing a ride.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of City Ordinance.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 }
Sodomy.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 }
COMMITTED AS STUBBORN CHILDREN.....	13	15	17	.....	.....	.....	17 }
RETURNED FROM PROBATION BY TRUSTEES.....	12	14	22	.....	.....	.....	23 {
RETURNED FROM PROBATION BY COURT COMMITMENT.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 }
Total number committed.....	88	89	88	8	1	1	107 100%

TABLE NO. 4A.

Total number in the House of Reformation at the beginning of the years	1898.	1899.	1900.
	159	143	135
Total number committed . . .	126	113	107
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number during each year . . .	285	256	242
Total number discharged . . .	142	121	154
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number on the books of the Institution January 31, 1899, 1900, 1901 .	143	135	88
Runaways	17	12	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Actual number in Institution January 31, 1899, 1900 and 1901 . . .	126	123	88
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing the number Released on Probation from the House of Reformation during the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900 and their Condition at the end of each Year; also the Number Discharged from House of Reformation.

[illegible]

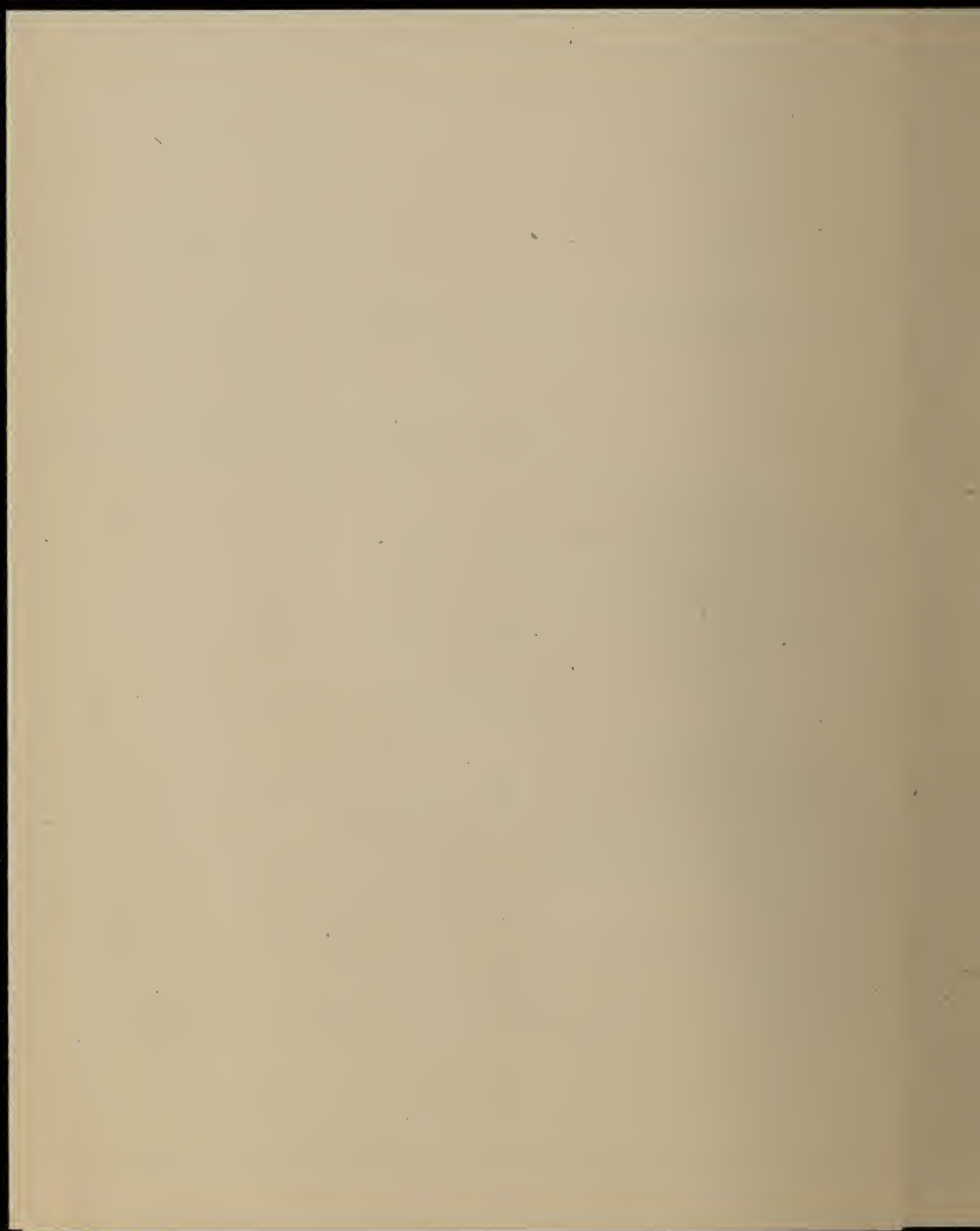


TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Number of Boys Committed to the House of Reformation during the past Year from each of the Court Districts of the City.

Central	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	124
Roxbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
South Boston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
East Boston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Charlestown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
West Roxbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Brighton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Chelsea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dorchester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
										84
Returned	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
										107

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Nativity and Nativity of Father of Boys Committed to the House of Reformation during the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

	Nativity.			Per cent.			Nativity of Father.			Per cent.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Boston	80	63	62	63.49	55.75	57.94	25	32	17	19.84	28.31	15.89
Elsewhere in Massachusetts.....	13	12	10	10.31	10.61	9.35	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1.87
Elsewhere in United States.....	7	4	14	5.55	3.53	13.07	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	7.48
British America.....	6	5	7	4.76	4.42	6.54	11	6	13	8.73	5.30	12.15
Russia	9	12	3	7.14	10.61	2.80	10	12	6	12.98	10.61	5.60
Italy	5	5	3	3.96	4.42	2.80	6	6	4	4.76	5.30	3.74
Germany.....	1	3	1	.79	2.65	.94	4	5	6	3.17	4.42	5.60
England.....	....	3	4	.....	2.65	3.74	9	5	4	7.14	4.42	3.74
Ireland.....	1	1	....	.79	.88	.....	34	31	31	26.98	27.43	28.97
Scotland.....	1	2	....	.79	1.76	.....	1	2	....	.79	1.76	.....
Wales .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.79	.....	.....
Norway .....	....	....	2	.....	.....	1.87	1	1	3	.79	.88	2.80
Portugal .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.88	.....
Poland .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.88	.....
Austria Hungary. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.88	.94
France .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.94
Total native born	100	79	86	79.36	69.11	80.37	25	32	27	19.84	28.31	25.23
Total foreign born....	23	31	20	18.25	27.43	18.69	77	71	69	61.11	62.83	64.49
Unknown	3	3	1	2.39	3.46	.94	24	10	11	19.05	8.84	10.28
Grand totals.....	126	113	107	100	100	100	126	113	107	100	100	100

¹ One Originally committed by Central Court transferred from Placing-Out Department.

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing by Months the Number Committed to the House of Reformation
for Five Years.*

MONTH.	COMMITMENTS.					
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
February.....	4	4	8	5	4	25
March.....	2	5	10	11	5	33
April.....	9	5	7	8	11	40
May.....	8	4	12	16	7	47
June.....	7	15	6	12	12	52
July.....	8	7	13	7	8	43
August.....	8	10	14	13	14	59
September.....	5	9	17	13	11	55
October.....	5	8	12	4	9	38
November.....	9	4	8	10	9	40
December.....	3	10	7	6	7	33
January.....	6	12	12	8	10	48
Totals.....	74	93	126	113	107	513

Average attendance in Institution :

1896	114
1897	144
1898	149
1899	129
1900	101

In 1898.— Largest number in Institution during year was 163
Smallest number in Institution during year was 143
This includes seventeen runaways.

In 1899.— Largest number in Institution during year was 161
Smallest number in Institution during year was 131
This includes twelve runaways.

In 1900.— Largest number in Institution during year (including runaways) was 136
Smallest number in Institution during year was 87

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Age of Boys at House of Reformation at Commitment and at Release on Probation during the Years 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

AGE.	1897.				1898.				1899.				1900.				Totals for Four Years.			
	No. Com- mitted.	Per cent.	No. Released on Probation.	Per cent.	No. Com- mitted.	Per cent.	No. Released on Probation.	Per cent.	No. Com- mitted.	Per cent.	No. Released on Probation.	Per cent.	No. Com- mitted.	Per cent.	No. Released on Probation.	Per cent.	No. Com- mitted.	Per cent.	No. Released on Probation.	Per cent.
8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.46	1	.28
9.....	.....	.....	1	2.70	3	2.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1.14	2	.57
10.....	1	1.07	.....	.....	5	3.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2.73	3	.85
11.....	5	5.35	1	2.70	13	10.31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	6.60	9	2.54
12.....	5	5.35	.....	.....	13	10.31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	10.02	9	2.54
13.....	20	21.50	.....	.....	22	17.46	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	17.54	29	8.19
14.....	28	30.10	5	13.51	24	19.04	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	23.23	53	14.97
15.....	30	32.25	7	18.91	36	28.57	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	27.79	89	25.14
16.....	3	3.22	12	32.43	8	6.34	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	7.74	90	25.43
17.....	1	1.07	7	18.91	1	.79	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1.37	48	13.56
18.....	.....	.....	2	5.40	1	.79	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1.14	18	5.08
19.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	93	100.00	37	100.00	126	100.00	107	100.00	113	100.00	90	100.00	107	100.60	120	100.00	439	100.00	354	100.00
Average ages.....	13.89	.....	14.73	.....	13.50	.....	15.05	.....	13.78	.....	14.64	.....	13.89	.....	15.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Length of Time Spent in the House of Reformation by Boys Discharged and Released during Years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

	1898.	1899.	1900.		1898.	1899.	1900.
3 months or less.....	37	29	¹ 29	2 years 1 month	4	1	2
4 " " 	1	10	-	" " 2 months	3	3	2
5 " " 	1	1	12	" " 3 " 	3	1	4
6 " " 	1	2	8	" " 4 " 	4	-	3
7 " " 	1	2	4	" " 5 " 	6	-	-
8 " " 	1	2	6	" " 6 " 	2	-	2
9 " " 	3	5	6	" " 7 " 	4	-	1
10 " " 	2	-	4	" " 8 " 	1	-	1
11 " " 	-	3	9	" " 9 " 	2	-	1
1 year.....	1	9	2	" " 10 " 	7	-	1
" " 1 month.....	6	8	2	" " 11 " 	5	1	1
" " 2 months.....	5	6	6	3 years.....	-	2	1
" " 3 " 	1	3	7	" " 1 month	1	1	1
" " 4 " 	2	1	4	" " 2 months	1	1	-
" " 5 " 	3	5	5	" " 3 " 	1	-	2
" " 6 " 	3	2	2	" " 4 " 	3	-	-
" " 7 " 	3	4	4	" " 5 " 	2	-	-
" " 8 " 	5	6	7	" " 6 " 	3	-	2
" " 9 " 	2	4	4	" " 7 " 	-	-	-
" " 10 " 	3	3	-	" " 8 " 	-	1	-
" " 11 " 	2	-	5	" " 9 " 	-	-	-
2 years	2	3	4	" " 10 " 	1	-	-
				4 years or more	4	2	-

¹ Of these twenty-three were discharged from short sentences.

TABLE NO. 11.

Comparative Table showing for Four Years the Average Number of Inmates, the Number of New Commitments, the Number Returned for any Cause, the Number Released on Probation, or Discharged after Serving Short Sentences; also the Average Time Spent by Boys in the House of Reformation.

	Average Number of Inmates.	Number New Commitments.	Number returned for any Cause.	Number placed on Probation.	Discharged from short Sentences.	Number Discharged for other Causes.	Average time, by months, spent in the House of Reformation by all boys released or Discharged.	Average time, by months, spent in the House of Reformation by all boys released on Probation.
1896.....	114	71	3	42	16	-	8.80	12.52
1897.....	144	89	4	37	20	3	13.66	22.51
1898.....	149	114	12	107	35	-	19.55	24.97
1899.....	129	99	14	90	25	6	13.22	16.17
1900.....	101	84	23	120	23	11	13.98	15.13

Twelve boys counted as runaways in the report of 1899-1900 were discharged or placed on probation during the past year. The months spent by them at the House of Reformation have been counted from date of commitment to that of *escape*, and not to time of release.

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing Conditions at end of Year 1900 of all Boys on Probation outside the House of Reformation, subject to the Control of the Trustees.

	Conduct of all boys on proba- tion at home.		Conduct of all boys on proba- tion on indenture (including three at board).		Conduct of all boys under 21 on probation.		Conduct of all boys on proba- tion one year or more.		Conduct of all boys on proba- tion who complete their 21st year previous to the end of the year.	
			<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Doing well.....	130	49	179	73.36	106	73.61	7	87.50		
Not doing well.....	15	19	34	13.93	20	13.89				
Have been in other penal institu- tions.....	11	7	18	7.37	12	8.33	1	12.50		
Whereabouts and conditions un- known.....	8	5	13	5.34	6	4.17				
Totals.....	164	80	244	100.00	144	100.00	8	100.00		

TABLE NO. 13.

Showing Status of all Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the House of Reformation from May 1, 1895, to January 31, 1901.

In the House of Reformation	88	
Runaways	—	88
Released from the House of Reformation, but still subject to control of Trustees:		
At home (working)	142	
At home (attending school)	12	
Indentured { Working	40	
{ Attending school	3	
Boarding { Working	1	
{ Attending school	2	
Working independently	26	
In penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory	4	
In Working Boys' Home	1	
Lost sight of this year	10	
" " " previously	3	
	—	244
Discharged from care of this Department:		
Released to go out of the State	22	
In United States army	12	
" " " navy and marine corps	17	
Sent to Massachusetts Reformatory this year	13	
" " " " former years	18	
Discharged to parents as unfit subjects	2	
" " Lyman School	2	
" " Insane Hospital	1	
" " School for Feeble-Minded	1	
Fine cases discharged at expiration of sentence or on payment of fine, this year	23	
Fine cases discharged at expiration of sentence or on payment of fine, previously	108	
Discharged on arriving at age of twenty-one	19	
Died	9	
Discharged to Home for Destitute Catholic Children	1	
	—	249
Names occurring more than once on the records:		
Returned to House of Reformation, this year	22	
" " " " " previously	38	
Recommitted to House of Reformation by courts, this year	8	
Recommitted to House of Reformation by courts, previously	8	
	—	76
		<u>657</u>

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing Occupation of Boys Outside of the House of Reformation
(subject to the Control of the Trustees) having Regular Employment
at End of Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

	1898.	Total.	1899.	Total.	1900.	Total.
Employed in trades:						
Baker	1					
Barber	2		2		2	
Blacksmith			2		1	
Bicycle repairer.....	1					
Carpenter.....			4		2	
Cabinet-maker ...					1	
Confectioner	1		1		1	
Cook.....			1		1	
Cooper	1		1		2	
Dyer			1			
Iron-moulder.....	1					
Machinist	6		3		2	
Painter.....	1		3		6	
Plumber.....					4	
Printer	8		7		12	
Saddler.....			1			
Stonecutter.....			1		1	
Tailor					2	
Tinsmith	2		3		2	
Upholsterer	1		1		1	
Waiter.....	5		1			
	—	30	—	32	—	40
Employed in mills and factories:						
Factories (other than shoe-shops) ..	11		22		39	
Shoe-shops	6		8		20	
Mills	2		3		4	
	—	19	—	33	—	63
Employed in stores and markets. ...	12	12	16	16	15	15
Musicians	1				1	
Lumber yard.....			1			
Oil works.....			1		2	
Wood-yard.....			2			
Ship-yard.....	2		2			
Packing-house	1					
Teamster	4		6		3	
Express teams					5	
Laborers	2		2		7	
Farmers.....	4		10		18	
Longshoremen.....	1		1			
Sailors			1		2	
Pedlers.....	2		4		6	
Flower pedlers			2		1	
Janitors.....			1		2	
Messenger and telegraph boys.....	3		6		5	
Bell-boys in hotel			1		1	
Office boys	2		3		4	
Elevator boys.....			2		2	
Bowling alleys.....					3	
Bootblacks	1		4		1	
Photographers					1	
Hostlers					1	
	—	23	—	49	—	65
Grand total.....		84		130		183

TABLE NO. 15.

Agricultural Products for the Year ending January 31, 1901.

Apples	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 bushels
Beets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 “
Cabbages	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	700 heads
Corn, sweet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	240 bushels
Cucumbers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 “
Eggs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150 dozen
Onions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 bushels
Peas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 “
Pork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,300 pounds
Radishes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 bushel
Rhubarb	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150 pounds
Squashes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100 bushels
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 “
Turnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 “

STATISTICS FOR THE PARENTAL SCHOOL.

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing the Number of Boys in the School at the beginning of each Year, together with the Number Committed, Discharged, Released on Probation, Returned from Probation, and Recommitted for Six Years.

FEBRUARY 1.	Number in School.	Committed.	Discharged.	Released on Probation.	Returned from Probation.	RECOMMITTED.	
						First time.	Second time.
1895 .....	.....	140	1	4	.....	.....	.....
1896	135	167	113	39	.....	.....	.....
1897	149	177	101	57	12	.....	.....
1898	169	189	162	34	13	.....	.....
1899	175	189	140	24	1	40	5
1900	200	171	143	¹ 31	.....	31	8

¹ Including two sent to other institutions while truant from this school.

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing Nativity of Boys Committed during Two Years.

	1899.		1900.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Boston	124	65.7	112	65.5
Elsewhere in Massachusetts,	15	7.8	14	8.2
Elsewhere in United States,	10	5.2	10	5.8
Russia.....	11	5.7	16	9.3
Italy	10	5.2	7	4.1
Ireland	4	2.1	2	1.1
England.....	4	2.1	3	1.7
Canada.....	7	3.5	4	2.3
Poland.....	—	—	1	.6
Austria.....	1	.5	—	—
Unknown.....	3	1.5	2	1.1
Total.....	189		171	

TABLE NO. 18.

Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed during Year.

Both parents born in United States	21
“ “ “ “ Ireland	27
“ “ “ “ Russia	18
“ “ “ “ Italy	11
“ “ “ “ Canada	5
“ “ “ “ some other foreign country	8
One parent native born	21
Both parents foreign born, different nationalities	7
One parent native born and one unknown	13
One parent foreign born and one unknown	13
Boys whose parents' nativity was unknown	27
	<hr/>
	171
	<hr/>

TABLE NO. 18A

Showing Parental Relations of Boys Committed during Two Years.

	1899.	1900.
Both parents living	126	109
Father only living	15	17
Had stepmothers	3	9
Mother only living	40	39
Had stepfathers	6	13
Both parents dead	9	6
Had both stepfather and stepmother	—	—
Parentage unknown	—	—

TABLE NO. 18B.

Showing Number of Boys Committed during the Year who Belonged,—

To eldest child group	32
To youngest child group	25
To only child group	14

 71 = 41.52%

TABLE NO. 19.

Showing Age of Boys at Commitment for Six Years ending January 31, 1901.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Per cent. 1900.
7 years.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
8 "	2	4	7	8	5	4	2.3
9 "	9	17	16	19	20	18	10.5
10 "	16	24	30	22	30	26	15.0
11 "	30	43	38	44	29	34	19.9
12 "	32	30	38	41	41	48	28.1
13 "	40	38	34	42	50	34	19.9
14 "	10	7	14	8	7	7	4.1
Age unknown..	1	3	.....	5	4	.....	.....
Average age....	11 y. 4 m. 9 d.	11 y. 4 m. 10 d.	11 y. 4 m. 6 d.	11 y. 4 m. 9 d.	11 y. 3 m. 25 d.	11 y. 8 m. 21 d.	

TABLE NO. 20.

Showing the Number of Boys Committed from each of the Court Districts for Two Years.

	1899.	1900.		1899.	1900.
Central	80	89	East Boston	15	8
South Boston.....	27	24	Charlestown.....	9	18
Roxbury	41	22	West Roxbury.....	6	4
Dorchester	8	6	Brighton	3	—

TABLE NO. 21.

Showing Average Attendance and the Number Committed, Discharged, Released on Probation and Returned from Probation, for Two Years, by Months.

	Committed.		Discharged.		Released on Probation.		Returned from Probation.		Average Attendance	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
February.....	9	21	15	10	.....	3	.....	.....	172.7	203.4
March	20	3	19	13	.....	1	.....	.....	176.9	202.2
April	15	5	12	12	1	1	.....	.....	180.9	192.2
May	34	54	10	18	1	.....	1	.....	193.2	214.1
June	10	1	5	10	1	1	.....	.....	211.0	217.6
July ..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	209.0	212.5
August	1	.....	5	7	.....	1	.....	.....	206.6	209.7
September.....	.....	2	14	19	13	8	.....	.....	192.3	190.2
October.....	36	47	23	21	2	1	.....	.....	182.1	194.3
November	32	29	20	10	3	.....	.....	.....	197.0	216.8
December	18	1	12	10	1	11	.....	.....	199.8	208.4
January	14	8	13	13	2	2	.....	.....	199.4	198.3
	189	171	140	143	24	31	1	.....	193.4	204.9

Average time by which terms of boys released on probation in the year 1900 was shortened was 4 months 4 days.

TABLE NO. 22.

Showing Length of Time Spent in Parental School by Boys Discharged and Released during Two Years.

	1899.	1900.
Three months or less.....	5	2
Four " ".....	6	4
Five " ".....	1	3
Six " ".....	14	14
Seven " ".....	2	2
Eight " ".....	3	1
Nine " ".....	12	6
Ten " ".....	3	11
Eleven " ".....	4	6
Twelve " ".....	89	82
Fourteen " ".....	—	3
Fifteen " ".....	2	2
Sixteen " ".....	2	—
Eighteen " ".....	2	6
Twenty-four " ".....	19	32
Total	164	174

Average time spent 1 year, 3 months, 14 days.
Average time spent by boys discharged or released in 1899, 12 months, 1 day.
Average time spent by boys discharged or released in 1900, 1 year, 3 months, 14 days.
Average time spent by boys released on probation in 1900, 11 months, 8 days.

TABLE NO. 25.
Showing Records of Boys who have Returned from the Parental School to the Public Schools.

DATE OF LEAVING PARENTAL SCHOOL.	Number.	INEXCUSABLE ABSENCES.				POSITIONS IN THE GRADES.			CLASS WORK.				DEPORTMENT.			
		None.	Less than 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Many.	Held position.	Fell below.	Ungraded or first grade.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
Before January, 1900.....	59	11	11	21	16	-	-	-	2	15	26	16	2	19	27	11
January to July, 1900.....	30	5	13	4	8	19	5	6	-	6	8	16	5	18	3	4
July to January, 1901.....	43	23	11	3	6	31	5	7	1	16	10	16	6	22	8	7
Total for 1900.....	73	28	24	7	14	50	10	13	1	22	18	32	11	40	11	11

TABLE NO. 27.

PRODUCE FROM THE FARM 1900.

Asparagus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52 bunches.
Beets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140 "
Beets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 bushels.
Beet greens	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
Beans, pole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13 "
Beans, lima	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "
Cabbage	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	875 heads.
Carrots	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33½ bushels.
Cauliflower	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 heads.
Celery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,950 "
Corn, sweet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	505 dozen.
Cucumbers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136 "
Lettuce	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,750 heads
Onions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	323 bunches.
Parsnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 bushels.
Peas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19¼ "
Peppers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½ dozen.
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47 bushels.
Radishes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	232 bunches.
Rhubarb	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45 pounds.
Strawberries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 quarts.
Turnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 bushels.
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 "
Apples	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65 barrels.
Hay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 tons.

LAUNDRY ACCOUNT.

The expenses of the laundry for the year, not reckoning labor of boys, transportation by Parental School team between wharf and the school, nor interest on capital invested, were as follows:

Salaries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,673 00
Soap and supplies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	224 22
Repairs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74 73
Coal (estimated)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 00
Gas (estimated)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150 00
Deterioration of machinery (estimated)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180 00
Work done outside	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6. 13
Express	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 75
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$3,818 83</u>

The number of pieces done for the House of Reformation was 100,799. This number, with 165,000 estimated number of pieces done for the Parental School, makes the total 265,799.

Average cost of doing 100 pieces, \$1.44.

TABLE NO. 29.

Investigation and Disposal of Applications for Admission of Dependent Children during Years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

	SETTLEMENT IN BOSTON.						SETTLEMENT NOT IN BOSTON.						SETTLEMENT NOT OBTAINED.						TOTALS.					
	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.
Admitted to the care of this Department.....	187	69.25	108	43.90	168	59.06					3	1.88							187	35.41	108	21.01	171	37.67
Sent to Boston Almshouse with mother.....	16	5.92	1	.40			1	.44											17	3.21	1	.19		
Application made at School for Feeble-Minded.....			1	.40	4	1.41															1	.19	4	.89
Withdrawn.....	44	16.29	86	34.95	56	19.72	23	10.22	58	24.06	40	25.15			20	74.07	7	63.63	67	12.68	164	31.90	103	22.70
Refused			17	6.91	3	1.06									1	3.70					18	3.50	3	.66
Pending.....					1	.35					1	.62											2	.44
Referred to Overseers of Poor of Boston	16	5.92					21	9.33	37	15.35	27	16.98					1	9.09	37	7.00	37	7.19	28	6.17
Referred to Overseers of Poor elsewhere.....							10	4.44	11	4.56	13	8.17			2	7.40			10	1.89	13	2.52	13	2.86
Referred to Associated Charities, Cambridge.....					1	.35																	1	.22
Sent to State Almshouse.....							162	72.00	131	54.35	54	33.96			1	3.70			162	30.68	132	25.68	54	11.90
Sent to State Almshouse with mother.....											10	6.28											10	2.26
Referred to State Minor Ward Department.....											2	1.25											2	.44
Referred to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.....			2	.81	1	.35									1	3.70					3	.58	1	.22
Referred to Federation of Jewish Charities.....					2	.70			1	.41											1	.19	2	.44
Referred to Society St. Vincent de Paul.....			16	6.50	30	10.56			2	.82	4	2.51									18	3.50	34	7.49
Referred to Associated Charities, Boston					6	2.12																	6	1.32
Referred to Children's Aid Society.....	5	1.85	4	1.62	5	1.76	3	1.33			2	1.25							8	1.51	4	.77	7	1.54
Referred to Massachusetts Infant Asylum.....			1	.40	1	.35									1	3.70					2	.38	1	.22
Referred to St. Mary's Infant Asylum.....	2	.74	1	.40					1	.41					1	3.70	1	9.09	2	.37	3	.58	1	.22
Referred to Home for Destitute Catholic Children.....			6	2.43	5	1.76					3	1.88									6	1.16	8	1.76
Referred to House of Angel Guardian																	2	18.18					2	.44
Referred to Working Boys' Home.....			1	.40																	1	.19		
Referred to City Hospital					1	.35																	1	.22
Referred to Massachusetts General Hospital.....			1	.40																	1	.19		
Referred to Children's Hospital.....			1	.40																	1	.19		
Not referred							5	2.22					33	100.00					38	7.19				
Totals	270	100.00	246	100.00	284	100.00	225	100.00	241	100.00	159	100.00	33	100.00	27	100.00	11	100.00	528	100.00	514	100.00	454	100.00

STATISTICS OF THE PLACING-OUT DIVISION.

TABLE NO. 28.

Total Number of Investigations during the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.
For admission.....	419	28.83	295	36.46	324	35.56
Of boarding homes.....	260	17.89	60	7.41	82	9.00
Of free homes.....	125	8.60	31	3.83	50	5.48
For release from House of Reformation (to parents' homes).....	145	9.97	122	18.08	145	15.92
For release from Parental School on probation (to parents' homes).....	100	6.88	91	11.24	108	11.86
For release from Parental School, expiration of sentence (to parents' homes).....	159	10.94	34	4.20	3	.33
For release from Placing-Out Division (to parents' homes).....	225	15.48	142	17.55	119	13.09
For adoption and guardianship.....	10	.68	10	1.23	24	2.63
For return to House of Reformation from probation	10	.68	24	2.96	56	6.13
Total	1,453	100.00	809	100.00	911	100.00

TABLE NO. 30.

Number of Dependent and Neglected Children Admitted to the Care of the Department during Years 1898, 1899, 1900.

	1898.			1899.			1900.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dependent children.....	95	92	187	63	45	108	101	70	171
Neglected children.....	19	18	37	24	6	30	12	11	23
Total.....	114	110	224	87	51	138	113	81	194

TABLE NO. 31.

Nativity, Parent Nativity (Father) and Race of Children Received during Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN.	DEPENDENT.						NEGLECTED.					
	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.
Native born.....	184	98.39	103	95.37	159	92.98	36	97.29	28	93.33	23	
Foreign born.....	2	1.06	5	4.62	12	7.02	1	2.70	2	6.66	....
Unknown	1	.53	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Total.....	187	100.00	108	100.00	171	.....	37	100.00	30	100.00	23	
White	172	91.97	98	90.74	155	90.64	31	83.78	28	93.33	23	
Colored.....	14	7.48	10	9.25	16	9.36	6	16.21	2	6.66	....
Unknown	1	.53	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	....
NATIVITY OF FATHER.												
Native born.....	46	24.59	18	16.66	71	41.52	6	16.21	13	43.33	11	47.82
Canada and Provinces,	11	5.88	7	6.48	15	8.78	5	13.51	3	10.00	....
England.....	16	8.55	4	3.70	2	1.17	....	.....	3	10.00	9	39.13
Scotland.....	3	1.60	3	2.77	3	1.78	....	.....	2	6.66		
Ireland.....	19	10.16	10	9.25	16	9.35	13	35.13	1	3.33		
Germany.....	1	.53	10	9.25	5	2.94	....	.....	2	6.66		
Italy.....	8	4.27	9	8.33	10	5.84	....	.....	1	3.33		
Russia.....	9	4.81	13	12.03	18	10.50	1	2.70	....	.....	....
Poland .....	....	.....	1	.92	8	4.68	....	.....	....	.....	....
Other Countries.....	8	4.27	6	5.55	5	2.94	1	2.70	....	.....	1	4.35
Unknown	66	35.29	27	25.00	18	10.50	11	29.72	5	16.66	2	8.70
Total	187	100.00	108	100.00	171	100.00	37	100.00	30	100.00	23	100.00

TABLE NO. 32.
Domestic Condition of Children Admitted During the Year.

	DEPENDENT.				NEGLECTED.			
	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.
Had both parents	111	59.35	58	53.70	91	53.23	24	64.86
No parents	2	1.06	9	8.33	12	7.02	.....	.....
Father only	29	15.50	10	9.25	32	18.71	7	18.91
Mother only	44	23.52	31	28.70	36	21.05	6	16.21
Stepfather .....	.....	.....	3	2.77	5	2.92	4	10.81
Stepmother	1	.53	1	.92	.....	.....	1	2.70
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	8.18	.....	.....
Father sick or disabled	10	5.34	9	8.33	9	5.26	4	10.81
Mother sick or disabled	30	16.04	35	32.40	42	24.56	10	27.02
Both parents sick or disabled	2	1.06	3	2.77	5	2.92	.....	.....
Head of family out of employment	36	19.25	11	10.18	25	14.60	1	2.70
Intemperate father	48	25.66	14	12.96	31	18.12	18	48.64
Intemperate mother	5	2.67	5	4.62	10	5.84	1	2.70
Both parents intemperate	7	3.74	1	.92	6	3.51	10	27.02
Parents separated	34	18.18	20	18.57	38	22.22	6	16.21
Members of family had been arrested	37	19.78	16	14.81	26	15.20	16	43.24
Parents known to have received charitable aid	130	69.51	68	62.96	78	45.61	14	37.83

TABLE NO. 35.

Children Discharged During the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

	BOYS.			GIRLS.			TOTAL.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
From Marcella-street Home ..	16	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
From Indenture	57	73	61	41	52	28	98	125	89
From Boarding	77	44	44	48	45	24	125	89	68
From other institutions.....	.....	10	42	.....	9	48	.....	19	190
From Home on Probation ....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7
Total.....	150	127	150	97	106	104	247	233	254

¹ Of this number (30), 17 boys and 13 girls were discharged January 31, 1901, to the State, being inmates of the School for Feeble-Minded boarded by the State.

TABLE NO. 36.

Discharged from Indenture During the Year 1900.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arrived at age.....	18	8	26
Given time.....	10	1	11
Discharged to friends and relatives.....	25	7	32
Adopted.....	.....	6	6
Married.....	.....	1	1
Died.....	1	.....	1
Enlisted in United States Army or Navy.....	3	.....	3
Guardian.....	3	5	8
Found to be a State case... ..	1	.....	1
Total	61	28	89

Total number discharged to guardian and adoption from indenture and boarding classes, 20.

TABLE NO. 33.

Application for Release, to Parents or Friends, Received and Investigated during Years, 1898, 1899, 1900.

	APPLICATIONS.						GRANTED.						REFUSED.						UNDER CONSIDERATION.						WITHDRAWN.					
	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.	1898.	Per cent.	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.
Dependent Children.....	183	56.30	120	44.94	95	48.22	123	73.21	69	59.48	55	63.95	58	37.90	44	36.66	31	30.69	2	50.00	1	5.88	7	100.00	.....	.....	6	46.15	2	66.66
Neglected Children.....	42	12.92	22	8.23	24	12.18	7	4.16	6	5.17	14	16.27	33	21.56	13	10.83	10	9.90	2	50.00	1	5.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15.38	.....	.....
Parental School Children.....	100	30.76	87	32.58	64	32.48	38	22.61	127	23.27	14	16.27	62	40.52	41	34.16	49	48.51	.....	.....	13	76.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	38.46	1	33.33
House of Reformation.....	.....	.....	38	14.23	14	7.10	.....	.....	14	12.06	3	3.48	.....	.....	22	18.33	11	10.89	.....	.....	2	11.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	325	100.00	267	100.00	197	100.00	168	100.00	116	100.00	86	100.00	153	100.00	120	100.00	101	100.00	4	100.00	17	100.00	7	100.00	.....	.....	13	100.00	3	100.00

TABLE NO. 34.

Ages of all Dependent and Neglected Children who were in Charge Placed Out January 31, 1899, January 31, 1900, and January 31, 1901.

	BOARDING.														INDENTURED.														TOTAL OF BOTH FOR THREE YEARS.															
	DEPENDENT.						NEGLECTED.						TOTAL BOARDING.						DEPENDENT.						NEGLECTED.										TOTAL INDENTURED.									
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							Boys.	Girls.								
1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Per cent.	Per cent.										
Under 1 year.....	5	4	5	8	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	2.76	5	1.17	6	1.40	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	1.47	7	.91	6	.81			
“ 3 years and over 1....	18	17	19	22	14	13	2	4	4	1	1	3	43	9.13	36	8.45	39	9.07	1	1	1	1	.24	2	.66	44	4.98	36	4.70	41	5.57
“ 5 “ “ “ 3....	21	16	23	33	28	24	2	2	5	5	2	2	61	12.74	48	11.27	54	12.56	1	1	1	.24	3	.88	1.00	62	7.02	51	6.66	54	7.34
“ 10 “ “ “ 5....	104	90	87	56	67	64	17	18	13	24	17	15	201	42.68	192	45.07	179	41.63	9	10	9	20	18	6	5	1	1	11	7	5	45	10.92	36	10.61	21	6.89	246	27.85	228	29.80	200	27.21		
“ 12 “ “ “ 10....	48	44	40	13	14	21	5	8	9	9	11	13	75	15.92	77	18.08	83	19.30	8	5	10	13	7	13	4	3	4	13	11	2	38	9.22	26	7.66	29	9.51	113	12.79	103	13.46	112	15.23		
“ 15 “ “ “ 12....	25	22	23	16	16	15	8	11	4	9	6	10	58	12.31	55	12.91	52	12.09	41	37	42	23	25	21	33	25	13	15	18	21	112	27.18	105	30.97	97	31.08	170	19.25	160	20.91	149	20.27		
Over 15.....	5	3	4	8	6	5	3	2	4	4	2	4	20	4.25	13	3.05	17	3.95	60	44	36	34	28	35	62	59	45	59	36	40	215	52.18	167	49.26	156	51.15	235	26.61	180	23.51	173	23.53		
Total.....	226	196	201	156	146	143	37	45	39	52	39	47	471	100.00	426	100.00	430	100.00	119	98	98	91	79	76	404	90	63	98	72	68	412	100.00	339	100.00	305	100.00	883	100.00	765	100.00	735	100.00		

TABLE NO. 37.*Applications for Children to Board or on Indenture.*

	At Board.	On Indenture.
Total received.....	165	145
Approved.....	51	35
Disapproved.....	31	15
Filled	28	24
Unfilled (on hand).....	23	11
Withdrawn.....	2	7
Not investigated.....	81	88

TABLE NO. 38.*Transfers during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.*

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Boys	518	466	338
Girls.....	467	315	268
Total.....	985	781	606

TABLE NO. 39.*Transfer of Indentured Children for Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.*

	BOYS.			GIRLS.			TOTAL.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
From indenture to indenture,	36	86	59	14	32	42	50	118	101
From indenture to boarding..	7	14	9	37	19	23	44	33	32
Total	43	100	68	51	51	65	94	151	133

TABLE NO. 40.

Indentured (for first time) during Years 1899 and 1900.

	BOYS.			GIRLS.			TOTAL.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
From office.....	¹ 14	3	1	1	1	2	15	4	3
Boarding homes.....	10	35	36	19	22	16	29	57	52
Total	24	38	37	20	23	18	44	61	55

¹ In 1898 some of these were indentured from Marcella-street Home, since closed.

TABLE NO. 41.

Ages of Children Indentured (for first time) during the Year.

AGE.	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.
	Dependent.	Neglected.	Dependent.	Neglected.	
1.....			1		1
2.....					
3.....					
4.....					
5.....					
6.....					
7.....				1	1
8.....	2		1	1	4
9.....	1			1	2
10.....	3	1	2	1	7
11.....	2	2	3		7
12.....	6	2	2	1	11
13.....	5	3	1		9
14.....	5		2		7
15.....	2	2		1	5
16.....	1				1
17.....					
18.....					
Total...	27	10	12	6	55

TABLE NO. 42.

Location of Children at Board and on Indenture at the Close of Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

	BOARDING.															INDENTURED.														
	Number of Towns where Children are placed.			Number of Children.			Greatest Number of Children in any one Town.			Average Number of Children in one Town.			Number of Towns with more than Five Children.			Number of Towns where Children are placed.			Number of Children.			Greatest Number of Children in any one Town.			Average Number of Children in one Town.			Number of Towns with more than Five Children.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Massachusetts...	85	96	73	453	403	403	39	31	28	5	4	5	25	20	24	.....	81	90	280	244	208	63	72	30	.....	3	2	.....	3	6
New Hampshire.....	6	10	11	16	23	27	.....	11	11	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	25	24	74	59	46	.....	9	10	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Maine				2													11	8	29	13	10	.....	3	3	.....		2	.....		1
Vermont																	4	6	10	9	11	.....	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	
Rhode Island.....																	2	6	8	6	13	.....	5	4	.....	2	2	.....	
Connecticut.....																	2	1	3	2	3	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	.....	
New York.....																	1	3	2	1	3	.....	1		.....	1	3	.....	
New Jersey.....																			1			.....			.....	1	1	.....	
Dominion of Canada.....	1																2		5	5		.....	2		.....	2		.....	
In other States.....																		10		11				.....		1	.....		
Totals	92	106	84	471	426	430	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3.5	25	21	25	.....	128	148	412	339	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	1.8	.....	5	7

TABLE NO. 43.

Showing the Number of Children in a Home at Close of Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

	BOARDING HOMES.									FREE HOMES.								
	CHILDREN UNRELATED.			CHILDREN RELATED.			TOTAL.			CHILDREN UNRELATED.			CHILDREN RELATED.			TOTAL.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	86	84	96	.....	.....	.....	86	84	96	372	291	266	.....	.....	.....	372	291	266
Number of homes with one child	44	60	58	57	50	45	101	110	103	6	8	7	.....	11	5	14	19	12
Number of homes with two children	27	6	16	11	12	7	38	18	23	1	.....	2	.....	2	3	4	2	5
Number of homes with three children	3	8	3	2	2	2	5	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Number of homes with four children	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of homes with five children	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of homes with more than five children	167	162	179	70	64	54	237	226	233	379	299	275	.....	14	8	390	313	283
Total number of homes																		

NOTE. — Total number of homes where children were placed at close of { 1898, 658.
1899, 562.
1900, 516.

TABLE NO. 44.

Schooling of Placed-out Children during the Year 1900.

	Boarding.	Indentured.	Total.
CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL:			
Of school age (5-15)	281	118	339
Over school age	9	28	37
CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL:			
Over School age	7	155	162
Under school age	124	4	128
Mentally unfit	5	—	5
Physically unfit	2	—	2
Transitional	2	—	2
Total	430	305	735

NOTE.— Two of the above receive private instruction. Six hundred and ninety-eight school reports were received during the year.

TABLE NO. 45.

Average Number of Visits made to Dependent and Neglected Children during the Year 1900.

Total number of children subject to visits (dependent and neglected)	870
Total number of visits made	3,800
Average number of visits to each child	4+

TABLE NO. 46.

The Children Boarded or Indentured who have been brought to the City for Medical Treatment are as follows:

For defective and diseased eyes	26
For defective and diseased ears	7
For defective and diseased teeth	45
For surgical treatment	12
For treatment of other diseases	50
	<hr/>
	140

TABLE NO. 47.

One Hundred and Thirty-three Children on the Rolls of this Department are in the Care of other Institutions, and are Distributed as follows :

Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded	87
Hospital Cottages	12
Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics	12
Massachusetts State Sanatorium	1
Worcester Almshouse	1
Free Hospital for Consumptives, Quincy street, Dorchester	1
School for the Deaf, Hartford, Conn.	2
Stanwood School, Topsfield, Mass.	1
Perkins Institute for the Blind	2
House of Good Shepherd (Boston)	1
Long Island (Hospital)	6
Children's Hospital	1
Eye and Ear Infirmary	1
Boston Insane Hospital	5
Total	<u>133</u>

NOTE.— Board is paid for very nearly all of these by the City.

TABLE NO. 48.
Deaths that have Occurred in the Placing-out Division during the Year 1900.

	ADMITTED.	BORN.	DIED.	AGE AT DEATH.			CAUSE OF DEATH.			IN CARE OF DEPARTMENT.		
				Years.	Mos.	Days.				Years.	Mos.	Days.
1.....	April 11, 1900....	March 21, 1900....	April 17, 1900....	.....	.....	27	Internal obstruction...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2.....	Aug. 22, 1900....	June 9, 1900....	Sept. 8, 1900....	.....	3	.....	Inanition.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
3.....	June 19, 1899....	Feb. 18, 1899....	March 14, 1900....	1	.....	24	Tuberculosis.....	.....	8	.....	.....	23
4.....	Oct. 11, 1900....	May 28, 1900....	Oct. 12, 1900....	.....	4	14	Starvation.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
5.....	Nov. 7, 1899....	Sept. 29, 1900....	March 11, 1900....	.....	5	12	Pneumonia.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
6.....	Jan. 12, 1900....	Nov. 27, 1899....	June 6, 1900....	.....	6	10	Marasmus.....	.....	4	.....	.....	25
7.....	Dec. 8, 1899....	Feb. 21, 1899....	March 10, 1900....	1	.....	17	Catarrhal pneumonitis.	.....	3	.....	.....	2
8.....	Feb. 20, 1900....	Feb. 11, 1899....	March 9, 1900....	1	.....	26	Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
9.....	Dec. 5, 1900....	July 9, 1899....	Jan. 1, 1901....	1	5	22	Tuberculosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
10.....	Oct. 21, 1896....	Sept. 7, 1895....	Nov. 23, 1900....	5	2	16	Broncho-pneumonia....	4	1	.....	.....	2
11.....	Aug. 25, 1898....	April 1, 1890....	Aug. 29, 1900....	10	4	29	Cancer.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
12.....	May 26, 1888....	1886....	March 29, 1900....	14	.....	.....	Pneumonia.....	11	10	.....	.....	3
13.....	June 20, 1896....	June 20, 1884....	Sept. 22, 1900....	16	3	2	Heart disease.	4	3	.....	.....	2

NOTE.— Five were in direct control of Placing-Out Division, eight were in other institutions.

